The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,430—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1891.

CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hogshead.
Rs. 28, per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th May.
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	29th May.
B.I. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st May.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDINO	5,000	800	29th June, 1891.
S. S. PO			10th July, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June '91.
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	about 19th June '91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th May '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

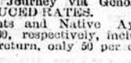
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th May '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay
1st May 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	16th May.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	15th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3389	4th July.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
S.S. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th May.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

[redacted] & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had.

Bankers' Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London purchased at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th May, and the

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 16th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 16th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

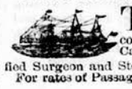
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th May, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th May 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s" Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th June, 1891, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commander.	On or about
CLAN GRAHAM	2950	E. Worfolk	29th May.

THESE STEAMERS are fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of Passages, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention given to the selection of berths.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe, allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels in all parts of the World.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES for Military, Civil, and Naval Service Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, warehoused, and forwarded.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued of the value of £20, £10, and £5, which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the World.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World issued.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on our Branch Offices.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at favourable rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OR REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission*, and payable at our offices in any part of the World.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected on moderate terms.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	0	6	4				
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.								
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	8	0	16	0	9	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	0	26	0	13	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0	32	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8	39	0	21	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COUGHS & COLDS Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FILTERS. We supply a First Rate Serviceable COIR COVERED Filter for Rupees Eight only. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY. **FILTERS.**

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our personal knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the questionable intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and that a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

PRICKLY HEAT. Sufferers will find this distressing complaint wonderfully relieved by "Thymolite" Powder. Re. 1 per Box. KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SOUND WHITE TEETH Secured by the use of "FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR," Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per bottle. KEMP & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	25th May.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted, in all respects, for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further Particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April, 1891.

NEWSPAPERS FROM ENGLAND.

NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

Price Lists may be obtained from

Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay;
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta;
OR
HENRY S. KING & Co.,
65, CORNHILL, AND 45, PALL MALL,
LONDON

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes:—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

CELANDINE,
CERTAIN
CURE for CORNS.

WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

60, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle Refuse Substitutes.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOUPS.

REVISED PRICES.

AS these SOUPS are highly concentrated, dilution with half, or an equivalent to their bulk of water, is necessary to reduce them to the usual strength.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUP AND BOUILLI GREEN PEA	0 8	0 9
CRESSI KIDNEY MUTTON BROTH / GRAVY MULLIGATAWNAY VEGETABLE / JULIENNE (1-lb. tins, each)	0 10	0 11
GIBLET HOTCH-POTCH OX-CHEEK / HARE MOCK TURTLE OX-TAIL	0 12	0 13½
SOLIDIFIED SOUP SQUARES ..... each	0 5	0 6

(One square contains sufficient to make 1½ Pint of strong nutritious Soup.)

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
PROVISION DEALERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS, &c.

REVISED PRICES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Beef 'a la Mode'	per tin	0 11	0 13
Do. Corned	"	0 12	0 14
Do. do. American 2-lb. tins	"	[redacted]	[redacted]
Do. Roast	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Seasoned	"	0 11	0 13
Mutton Boiled	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Haricot	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Irish Stew	"	0 12	0 14
Do. Roast	"	0 12	0 14
Lamb and Green Peas	"	0 14	1 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER.

IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

WM. RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER Co.,
(FACTORY No. 12.)
111, Oxford Street, London, W.
SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
23, Rampart Row.
PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
RETAIL FROM DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

EXTRA LIGHT.
GREASE PROOF LININGS,
FASHIONABLE
WELL VENTILATED.
BEST QUALITY.
SHAPES.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BOYS' BLACK,
VARSITY TWEED
CAPS, LARGE CHOICE.

Rs. 8-8.
Rs. 5-8.
Rs. 2-8.

Just arrived, a Large Choice of Elwood's Superior Sun Hats, Helmets, Hawke's Regulation Helmets, covered White Doe and Khakee.

THORPE & Co., (HATTERS) BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

[redacted] for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "WERNETH HALL" ARRIVED
12th May, 1891.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CROWDER will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD, BATES & CO.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 12th May, 1891.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON :—A FEW OF THE ABOVE MAKER'S GOLD WATCHES IN HUNTING, SEMI-HUNTING, CRYSTAL CASES, LARGE and SMALL SIZE, WITH AND WITHOUT KEY, ARE NOW FOR SALE.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE most powerful Alterative for cleaning the Blood from all Impurities. A certain cure for Scrofula, Glandular Enlargements, Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Rheumatism and Gout, Dropsies, and in various obstinate Mucous Discharges.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 3-12.

Made in England for

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, MARKET,
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SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

THE DROPS are certain in action, and immediately checks the worst form of Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Pronounced to be the most excellent preparation that could not fail to be of benefit. 2s. or Rs. 1-4.

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'A GOODLY MEDICINE FOR MY ACHING BONES."

The only specific external cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Sciatica, and all Pains and Aches to which Human Body is subjected. Pamphlets on application. Price 1s. 6d. or Re. 1.

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IS A WONDERFUL TONIC,
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NERVOUS PEOPLE,
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Overwork and over exertion either in body or mind. Use it, the result speaks by itself !

Price 3s. 6d. or Rs. 2-4 from Messrs. F. S. MADON and Co. Bombay Market, and others.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
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WE have always a complete Stock of Indian Jewellery, Shawls, Carpets, Gold Embroideries, Travancore and Cutch Silver Work, &c., &c. Inspection invited.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET,
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THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of May Instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon to consider and, if approved, to confirm the following proposals, viz :—

(1.) That Mr. Pestonjee Ardaseer Hormarjee be appointed Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent of the Company, for a period of ten years, and that he be entitled as remuneration to a commission of ten per cent. on the amount of net profits earned by the Company, which remuneration shall be guaranteed by the Company up to Rs. 12,000 per annum.

(2.) That the details of the agreement to be entered into between the Company and Mr. Pestonjee Ardaseer Hormarjee be settled by the Directors on behalf of the Company.—Dated the 12th day of May, 1891.

By order of the Board,
G. REIFFERSCHEID
Acting Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply unapproachable as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

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FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

ROYALS	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
TRABUCOS	"	3	12 "
COQUETAS	"	3	8 "

COROMANDEL CIGARS.

No. 1	Rs.	4	0 Per 100
" 2	"	3	12 "
" 3	"	3	8 "

Special attention is invited to these particularly choice Cigars.

MALTA CIGARS.
"SPOTTED CABANAS"
VERY CHOICE.

REAL BURMAHS
AND
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
VERY CHOICE.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30. MARKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

SOOTH YOUR WORRIED MIND.—LONG PLAYING MUSICAL BOX, playing for 2 hours when once wound. A CAPITAL NOVELTY ever imported in India.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 3, Rampart Row.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter. Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

CHIANTI and BERBERA, the BEST ITALIAN WINES, Price Rs. 12 per doz.—PEARSE and Co., Agents, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street.

PIANO FOR SALE, in perfect condition, a good-toned instrument, with Iron Frame. Owner will accept any reasonable offer. Can be seen at S. ROSE & Co.'s, Rampart Row.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a First-class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, European, for an Up-country Mill. Good Salary. "A," care of this Office.

WANTED, THREE PIGSTICKING and THREE GOOD POLO PONIES, ARABS. Must be young and perfectly sound. Apply to "B. S.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PARSEE BOOK-KEEPER to proceed to the Persian Gulf. 3 years' agreement. Salary Rs. 120. Apply to "Gulf," care of this Paper.

WANTED to PURCHASE SHIP'S BOAT.—Apply to Messrs. LATHAM and Co., 48, Church Gate Street, Bombay, stating length, breadth of beam, other appliances and price.

COMPETENT PRESS READER, WANTED.—State qualifications and previous experience to "X. X.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WAZHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

RANGOON DERBY SWEEP.—Tickets at Rs. 10 may be obtained from Captain Stephens. After 20th May TELEGRAPHIC Money Orders should be sent.

TO LET.—Two lovely BUNGALOWS, Khandala, close to station, charming scenery. Apply CUMOO SULLEMAN.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Opticians, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The most popular Hotel on the Hill, affords all the comforts of a home at moderate charge. Rooms are bright, airy, and commodious, while the situation is the highest and the most central.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—The above Hotel is next to Lord Reay Villa. It is under a First-Class Management. It is open only to European Ladies and Gentlemen.

IN consequence of daily increasing demand for accommodation at RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, it is much extended. Single Ladies and Gent can now have Private Sitting-rooms attached. These New Suites of Rooms are ventilated on Scientific principle and with the latest Sanitary Improvements. Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year. New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHITE FLANNEL SHIRTS.—Fine Twill or Plain Shrunk Saxony, with silk bands to Collar, Rs. 8-8 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld. Bombay

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35. Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOTICES.

ESTATE SURGEON-MAJOR D. A. PATTERSON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII OF 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late DAVID AIKMAN PATTERSON, Surgeon-Major, Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, who died at Burlington Gardens, London, on the 26th October, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, April 21, 1891.

CAMEL HAIR BELTING.

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the Undersigned, have been appointed the Sole Agents of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. for the sale of "CAMEL HAIR BELTING" in the Presidency of Bombay.

The word "Camel," as applied to Belting, is a registered Trade Mark or Designation, and any one, without the leave of Messrs. F. REDDAWAY and Co. sells Belting as "Camel Hair Belting" is liable to be prosecuted.

For Prices and Particulars of "Camel Hair Belting" apply to

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,
Khetwady, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

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WANTED, for the Perak Sikhs, Brass and Reed Band, Straits Settlements, 22 BANDSMEN, lowest pay $ 10=Rs. 22½ a month. For particulars apply to Officer Commanding, 6th Hyderabad Contingent Infantry, Bolarum, enclosing certificates as to sobriety and qualifications.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to Government, Perak.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
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ARNOLD, CLIVE AND Co.,
INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS,
5, Regent Place, and 41, Eastcheap, London.
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GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, EAST INDIA,
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JULES MUMM & CO'S
"DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
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Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATINGS' POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

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SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
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DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectual
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SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 588,075
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

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F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes :—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness : Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
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GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

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UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore

An extra charge at 6 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100 ; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference ; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness ; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice ; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood : as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates :—

9½d. size, 8 annas per box ; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box ; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India :
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	10,000	7500	20	8 p.c.p.a.	960
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	80,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share ..	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock] Ashdown	[1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	280 / 182½x1
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	90
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	110
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,50	135	3,600
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	9.0
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	91
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	880xd
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	177½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-ship Asso	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharaee Loo Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Mill Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Land	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	62
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	..	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-81
Southwell and Austin	21,000	100	100 & 20	..	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	935
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	530
Anglo-Indian	19,345	100	100	4	90
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	80)
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,00	25	750xd
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	400
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	627½
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	637½xd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
David Mills	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	390xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	11,000	Rs. 25	575xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	11,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800x
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	11,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
ImperialCotton	900	500	500		340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,800	250	250	10	222½xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	685
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	200
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1,005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	925
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,315
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	117½x1
Morarji Gocouldas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,610x1
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	10	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	775
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	420
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,360xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	530
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275½xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	555
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	24	380xd
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710xd
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	10 40
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	80)
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,055

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,300	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	360
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	535
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	..	Rs. 20	950
Fr	515	18,500	3,500	50	520
H y and athy	300	500	all	20	
H Press	450	450	500	30	410x
ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
gaum	240	450	450	54	420
madpura ston G. and C. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
ercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
ofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munsar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	660
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	315
Sabapathy(Bellary)	800	500	50	20	50)
Sassoon	300	500	500		65)
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,300	250	250	75	210
Volkart	..	1,000		Rs. 80	870

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
B. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	7.40)
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	..	£18	..	do.	42)

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23-11
China Leaf	,, 29-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New	,, 31-14 ,,
Do. Old	,, 32 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 22-7
English Sovereigns	,, 14-5-6
Do. Dragons	,, 14-3-6
Bar Silver 17 Batterness	,, 105-13
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,, 107
Spree Silver	,, 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Execution of Buchoo Hajee Abdulla, County Jail, 7 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Douglas Hill, (s) and St. Marnoch (s) from Cardiff ; Rosemorran (s) Port Said ; Kistna (s), Karachi ; and Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Maltby sailed yesterday for Liverpool.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Pocahontas and the s.s. Ponani, entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Douglas Hill on Tuesday. The s.s. Maltby left the dock on Monday and the s.s. Surat yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Rosemorran entered the dock yesterday.

GOA NEWS.—Senhor Abel Pinto, and Senhor Joao Jose deSilva, the latter holding an appointment of a Judge at Macau, have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Goa.

PROW RUN DOWN AND A MAN DROWNED.—Runchhod Vallabh, a callasee on board a prow, reported to the police that his craft was run into by a steamer, while he was anchored off Kennery Island, on Monday last. The tindal of the prow is missing.

THE PARACHUTE DESCENT AT CHINCHPOOGLY.—Owing to Wednesday being an inconvenient day for the public, Professor C. L. Lawrence has postponed the balloon ascent and parachute jump at Chinchpoogly from Wednesday to Saturday next.

A BOY MISSING.—Moreshvar Ramchunder, Bunder Lane, has reported to the police that his brother, Bhasker, aged 10 years, who came to Bombay from Punwell, only eight days ago, left home on Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, and has not since returned.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Joseph Mackenzie, a fireman, on board the s. s. Acanthus, was engaged at work on the engine-room platform, on Monday evening, when he accidentally fell into the hold. Being seriously injured he was at once removed to the European General Hospital.

JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—The shareholders of John Roberts and Co., Ld., held their annual meeting on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at which it was agreed to pay to the shareholders a further dividend of 5 per cent., thus making 10 per cent. dividend for the past year.

EXECUTION OF THE KAMBEKER STREET MURDERER.—The execution of Bachoo Hajee Abdulla, upon whom capital sentence was passed at the last criminal Sessions for poisoning his father, Abdulla Noormahomed, and four other persons, on the 22nd of January last, will take place this morning at 7 o'clock, at the Common Jail.

SWIMMING FEAT AT SURAT.—Mr. Ardeshir Pestonji Green, a Parsee youth of Surat, swam thirteen miles from Dumas to Rander, in the river Taptee, in 2 hours and 45 minutes on Sunday. Mr. Ardeshir is the son of the late Mr. Pestonji Green, the engineer of the Baroda Railway, who was drowned in the river Narbudah while on duty at the time of the great flood in 1877.

RUN OVER BY A CART WHILE ASLEEP.—An inquest was held yesterday, by the Deputy Coroner, Mr. Allen T. Turner, at Dharavi, touching the death of Vunnu, a little girl of about 15 months. The child and her mother were asleep by the side of the Dharavie Road early yesterday morning when a cart passed over the child, crushing her so severely that she died immediately. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday evening, at Matoonga, on the body of Jankee, aged 65 years. On the 4th instant while walking along the Pydownee Road the deceased ran in front of a brougham when she was knocked down by the horse, and in her fall she sustained injury to her knee. She afterwards became exhausted and died yesterday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by exhaustion.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening :—

Overture..Charles VI.....Halevy.
Valse .....The Flower Show.....C. Coote.
Song.....Mona (Cornet Solo) Stephen..Adams.
Lancers .....Faust up to Date.....Meyer Lutz.
Selection ..Patience .....Sir A Sullivan.
Galop .....Round Oak .....Heuvel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A HEAVY SENTENCE FOR A SMALL THEFT.—Runchore Dhaji, a boatman at Mazagon, yesterday appeared at the Esplanade Police Courts, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged Maroti Gainoo, with stealing a purse out of his coat pocket, containing a tobacco case and one pice, the whole being valued at two annas. The complainant deposed that he was unloading firewood from a prow on Monday afternoon, when he was informed that the prisoner, who was behind him, had stolen the purse. He immediately secured the thief, and handed him over to a policeman. Constable Barnett, of the Water Police, produced a previous conviction, which the accused admitted. The Magistrate sent him to jail to undergo hard labour for six weeks.

ROBBING A CHILD.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Hurst, of the C Division, charged Lukmidas Waljee with the theft, on Monday, of a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 5. Nagindass Mathuradass, a confectioner at Bholeshwar, who appeared as the complainant, identified the prisoner, and claimed the ornament. The accused, it would seem, had first of all made an attempt to entice the servant in charge of the child to a *pan-supari* shop, and being unsuccessful, snatched the ornament off the neck of the child. The prisoner pleaded in defence that he was under the influence of *bhang* at the time he committed the offence, The Magistrate, in convicting him remarked that his plea was no excuse for committing the offence, and sent him to the Common Jail to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month.

ENTERTAINING A THIEF TO DINNER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan, named Badookhan Pachoo, was charged with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 770, the property of Syed Meerally Thahadusha, another Mahomedan, who arrived in Bombay from Mecca a few days ago, on the evening of the 6th inst., the complainant invited the accused to dinner at his rooms. As the accused was taking leave his eye lit on a cash-box, which he succeeded in walking off with. When complainant missed the box he suspected the accused of having stolen it, and followed him to his house. On being questioned, the accused denied all knowledge of the box. But he had it in his possession all the time, and after the complainant left he went into a sweeper's *gully*, and made an attempt to bury the box. While so engaged a sepoy came upon him and questioned him as to how he became possessed of the box. At this stage the complainant reappeared and the accused was promptly taken into custody. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY AND CHANDANWADI HIGH SCHOOL.—Monday was the occasion of the usual summer entertainment to the students and teachers of this school. Mr. Framji, the head-master, having lately purchased Mr. Manekji Cooper's Fort High School, and incorporated it with his own, the teachers of the latter school were also present in the gathering. On a stage, erected by the students, in the central hall, a short but interesting programme of English recitations, Hindoostanee songs, and selections from popular Gujerati plays, was gone through in a very spirited manner. Mr. Manekji Kavasji Patel, in proposing the health of the head-master of the two schools, said that there was a natural propriety in honouring a man in whom the moral and intellectual qualities were blended in admirable harmony, and who in all the relations of life was guided by high principles of honour and integrity. Institutions lost vitality or gained it not so much by their intrinsic merits or demerits as by the character of the person who is at the head of them. Mr. Framji never neglected the physical well-being of his pupils while endeavouring to promote their intellectual as evinced by the part he took in the organization and development of the cricket club, the gymnasium, the music, and the drilling classes in connection with the school. Mr. Patel had no doubt that the Fort High School would thrive under its new proprietor, judging from the unequivocal signs of progress which the Bombay and Chandanwadi High School has shown from year to year. Mr. Framji, in responding, said, that if he had achieved any success in his career, it was simply owing to the hearty co-operation of both his pupils and his teachers, and he had no doubt that, in a short time, the teachers and the pupils of the Fort High School also would begin to appreciate his honest, hard work. Mr. Framji was then thrice lustily cheered by the students and dispersed about 6 p. m.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.

MR. PHEROZESHAH MEHTA presided at the fifth annual general meeting of this company, held yesterday afternoon, at the company's office, in Church Gate Street. The following directors' report for the year ending 31st December, 1890, was submitted :—

The directors regret to say that the result of the year's working has not been satisfactory owing, first, to the heavy fall in the prices of yarn ; second, to the high price of cotton which ruled last year ; and, third, to the loss in the consignments made to China and Japan. As shown in the annexed account, the nett profit for the year is Rs. 26,110-7-10, which with Rs. 6,704-15-4 brought forward from the last year's accounts, amounts to Rs. 32,815-7-2. In view of any loss that might still accrue on consignments not disposed of, the directors think it advisable to carry the whole amount to next year's account. Mr. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal having resigned his seat, the directors invited Mr. Sassoon J. David to join the board, subject to the approval of the company. The directors have filled up the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. J. S. Burn for Europe by appointing Mr. J. Maclean, accountant, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, as auditor in his place subject to the approval of the shareholders. After a very careful inquiry through Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Manchester, the directors have arranged to furnish the mill with Titan Sprinklers, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 30,000, these sprinklers being recommended as the newest, best, and simplest. The mill property is insured at present for Rs. 14,72,000 ; and the stock in process and the yarn and cotton stored in the mill premises, and the godowns at Colaba, for a further sum of Rs. 6,83,000.

The directors report and audited accounts made up to December 31, 1890, was received and adopted. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Isaac Alcock were elected directors, and Messrs. Cowasjee Byramjee and J. S. Burn, auditors for the ensuing year, on a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously :—"Whereas the number of directors was determined by the resolution of the 20th day of August, 1887, to be four, exclusive of the ex-officio director, and by the resolution of the 15th day of May, 1889, to be five, exclusive of such ex-officio director. It is now hereby resolved that the number of directors be fixed at not less than three or more than seven, and that the number of directors from time to time elected with the ex-officio director be the number of directors for the time being of the company, but that the management of the company's business may be carried on by such quorum as is from time to time determined under article 106."

A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Endeavour, 1,761 tons, Captain Charles Smith, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, Captain Allen Buck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. Plomer as cabin passenger.

THE Bombay and P S N Co's steam-ship Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 75 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Pocahontas, 1,734 tons, Captain J James, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Palermo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Rosemorran, 1,588 tons, Captain J Notman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Douglas Hill, 1,384 tons, Captain E Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kistna, 481 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 390 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Sultan, 1,775 tons, Captain R Collin, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. M G Woodraw, Mr J G Woodraw and friend, Mr M F Woodraw and child, Mr M Woodraw and child, Mr S Stanley Clarpe, Mr and Mrs Scrivener, Mr and Mrs Jackson and Mr Abdula Husson.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

The following information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon :—The two leading lights at Elephant Point have been removed 350 feet in a S. 4° E. (magnetic) direction, owing to the Point having been washed away.

The following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Akyab, dated 4th instant :—"Number 220 middle spit buoy will be removed and red light on the stone pier Akyab harbour discontinued from eighth instant."

The following information has been received from the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay :—

1 "The buoys on the Coast between Alibag and Vingurla will be removed from their positions for the ensuing monsoon after the 15th of May next.

2. The exact dates on which the several buoys have been removed will be given hereafter."

The following Notice to Mariners, dated 24th ultimo, is issued by the Port Officer, Rangoon :—"The Master of the s. s. Byculla reports (through the Port Officer, Moulmein), having passed in latitude 15° 57' N. longitude 96° 20' E., in the track of vessels bound to Rangoon, a top-mast standing on end with blocks and white iron bands at the mast head. Ship Masters are warned accordingly."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ambassador	1635	Aikman	A	J Mackintosh & Co.
,, King Arthur	1047	Fairweather.	C D	B & P S N Co
,, Peveril	1974	Walters	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Sultan	1775	Collin	F	V Ebrahim & Co
,, Roma	1674	Taylor	H	J. Mackintosh & Co
,, Kerbela	1451	Magenes	K	B I S N Co
,, Horn Head	1539	Scott	L	John M. Heyn & Co.
,, Surat	1676	Sleeman	M	P and O Co.
,, Sarmatia	1318	Verrill	N	.....
,, Barnham	1290	Lawson	O	
,, Ponant	..	Nacoda	P	Shepherd & Co.
,, Pocahontas	1734	James	Q	W & A Graham & Co

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon or Greenwich mean time 7h. 8m. 14·3s.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. City of Perth	2305	Rai	1	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co.
,, Aspatria	1836	Veale	3	.....
,, Arab	2722	Newey	5	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Cuba	1301	Billinge	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Discovery	1224	Woodall	11	W & A Graham & Co
,, Acanthus	1877	Saunders	12	B. Craige.
,, Hibernia	1557	McDowell	16	T Morrison.
,, Rannock	1172	DeSayo	..	.....
,, Windsor	1798	Ralbum	..	K Nixon & Co
,, Endeavour	..	Smith	..	J Mackintosh & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Kistna ..... 481 ..Livingstone.....M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Douglas Hill (s) ..	Williams	Cardiff, April 4.
	Rosemorran (s)	Notman	Port Said, April 28.
	Kistna (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, May 9.
	St. Marnoch (s)	.....	Cardiff.
	Werneth Hall (s) ..	Buck	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Maltby (s)	Sherwood ..	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sultan, Collin, for Antwerp.
,, Henry Bolckow, Hughes, for Persian Gulf.
,, Endeavour, Smith, for Havre.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Barnham for Liverpool.
,, Rosemorran for Antwerp.
,, Douglas Hill for Port Said.
,, Pocahontas for Marseilles, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 12.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—26 packages writing paper, H Abdoolally, 98 kegs paint of sorts, W N Crosswell and Co ; 15 cases beer, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy ; 65 cases gingerwine, &c., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 125 casks beer, F Heyer.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—67 bales straw boards, Bombay W M Co ; 200 boxes candles, 5 packages, and 4 cases books, S A S Dawood ; 20 casks gingerale, M Nusserwanjee Sons and Co ; 6 cases cheese, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 19 packages papers, &c.. Supdt, B E S Press ; 2 cases bacon, Bolton and Co ; 12 cases confectionery, H Currimjee ; 10 cases ham and cheese, A N and C S Co-operative Society ; 237 cases brandy, &c, Treacher and Co ; 25 cases liqueurs, D Dadabhoy ; 40 cases port wine, Eduljee Bazonjee.

Kolpino s—92 cases oilmenstores, and 5 cases cheese, Essoofally Samsoodin and Co.

Kerbella s—2 bales printing paper, Rustomjee Dadabhoy ; 50 drums turpentine, C Rajbhoy and Co ; 78 cases beer, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 3 cases medicine, Bright and Co ; 40 cases beer, D. Dadabhoy ; 9 cases medicine, &c, M Amersey and Co ; 5 cases medicine, D Cowasjee.

Brindisi s—5 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sutlej s—97 cases claret, Volkart Brothers ; 91 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 100 cases claret, D P Batha and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Sutlej s—5 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co ; 35 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy and Co ; 45 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kerbella s—5 packages brass lamps, Abdool Hoosen Rahimbhoy ; 7 cases lanterns, Hajee Senjee ; 225 boxes candles, S A S Dawood ; 125 boxes candles, A N and C S Co-operative Society.

Huzara s—2 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—12 packages soap, J Hoosen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—95 bales wool, Motee Jetha ; 4,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 50 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co ; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 45 bales wool, S Dossa and Co ; 102 bales cotton, S Molochboy and Co.

Barnham s—30,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co ; 300 cwts coir-yarn, M Mooljee ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ewart Latham and Co ; 800 lbs linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s—32 cwts indigo, H Z Abordin, 1 bale cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Roma s—8,000 cwts wheat, and 1,000¼ cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

Peveril 3,000 cwts wheat and 562 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Endeavour s—6,001¼ cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 245¼ cwts linseed, A Blaschceck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arab s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co ; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 cwts gum, M Moosa.

Sultan s—2,000 cwts linseed, R. Purshotam.

Rosemorran s—5,000 cwts wheat, F L Batiboi and Co ; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, and 4,000¼ cwts linseed, Lyon and Co ; 8,000 cwts wheat, 2,001 cwts poppy seed, and 2,133 cwts ground-nuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 2,001 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, R Purshotum.

Acanthus s—3,960 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Pocahontas s—69,600 cwts wheat, and 7,250 cwts teel-seed, Ralli Brothers.

Dragoman s—1,999½ cwts linseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ambassador s—495 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Smith, Capt, 22nd Bo I, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES—MAY 11.

Whitcombe, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

MAY 12.

Milne, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles, on duty, to Lucknow.

Macbay, Major, 26th Bo Inf, on leave, to Mahableshwar.

Jacob, Lt, 16th Bo I, to rejoin, his regiment, to Raipur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th May, 1891.

I. Leave of absence for five months from the 10th instant is granted to Actg. Bombr. J. P. Watson.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain and
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. ACWORTH, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th May, 1891.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return their swords without belts, to head-quarters, as early as possible for inspection.

2. Trooper L. B. Ker is granted six months' leave of absence from the 9th instant ; and Corporal H. S. Symons is granted seven months' leave of absence from the 15th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G L Lang has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Surgn R J Macnamara, Bengal Establishment, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

The services of Surgn W R Clark, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Punjab Govt for employment as offig Professor of Anatomy in the Lahore Medical College.

Mr W Jessop, Extra Assist Supt, Port Blair, was granted privilege leave for nineteen days.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T D La Touche, Depy Supt, Geological Survey of India, is granted six months' furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt C Herbert, S C, Political Assist of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Col N C Martelli, or until further orders.

Lieut S F Bayley, S C, offig Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Assist Commissioner of Merwara.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr A Rohling as Acting Consul for Germany at Akyab during the temporary absence of Mr J Braesecke.

The following appointments are made in the Bhopal Battalion during the absence on furlough of Col G R Peart, or until further orders :—Lieut-Col C Ransford, Bengal General List, Infantry, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant ; Lieut J H Pollard, S C, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command ; and Lieut D G Peart, S C, offig Wing Officer, to officiate also as Adjutant.

Lieut-Col H B Abbott, S C, Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Ulwur, is appointed to officiate also as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident at Jeypore.

Col E S Reynolds, S C, Additional Poltical Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as General Sir H N D Prendergast, K

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Cliff," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, by "Wimbridge," best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte, by Schiemayer and Soehne, a large pier glass, a handsome mahogany full sized slate billiard table by "Thurston," with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, a large collection of medical and other books, photographic apparatus, medical instruments, one hellograph, with travelling case, one large and powerful Telescope on stand, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong English-built four seated Barouche on Cee spring, by "Morgan and Co.," a pair of very handsome horses, both go in single and double harness, sets of double harness, &c., &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colonel Fuller's bungalow, DeLisle Road, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian, and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. F. BRADBURY, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass fronted miniature brougham, on c spring by Barker of Chandoo street.
1 second-hand strong 4-seated barouche, in very good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong grey Australian mare, good trotter, been regularly driven in Bombay.
1 chesnut Arab horse, 14-1, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab Galloway.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT&Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french polished household furniture, made to order by John Roberts, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a strong English built dog-cart with hood by Bennett in very good order, &c., the property of Major SAWYER.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Waree Bunder, near the Bombay Tramway Co.'s stand by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Bellary Press Co., Ld.

1 New finishing press, by Nasmyth, Wilson and Co.
1 Boiler double flue 30' by 7."
1 Extractor and 1 chimney.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 13, 1891.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SKATES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, &c., AT THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Columbia Skating Rink, opposite the Victoria Terminus, on account of the concerned.

About 15 to 16 dozen arm and without arm chairs, pier round and side tables, half back sofas, bentwood and cane chairs, writing table wall and table, lamps, refreshment bar, and about 2,000 pairs of nickle plated steel and wooden skates, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE POLE TENTS.

On SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 2-30 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade, near the Band Stand, the following tents :—

8	double pole tents size	14 by 14 feet.
1	" "	20 by 32 feet.
1	" "	20 by 30 feet.
1	" "	16 by 26 "
2	single pole "	15 by 15 "
2	" "	14 by 14 "

VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWUR FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Muncherjee Dorabjee, Vakeel, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 16th May, at 4 p.m.

The furnished bungalow on the Mahableshwar Hill and known as "Bonne Vue" (late Ravine Cottage) with about 6 acres and 7 goonthas of ground. It is situated in a central position and commands a splendid view of Saddle Hill and other points. It is a pucca-built bungalow, with corrugated iron roof, and has one drawing, one dining, one side and two bedrooms, with open verandahs on 3 sides. The ground is held under a lease from Government on an annual rental of Rs. 17-12 or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Shamrock Lodge," Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants, in tubs and spots, such as varieties of roses, ferns, palms, crotons, &c., also a fowl and a pigeon house, the property of T. KLEINKNECHT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BHENDY BAZAR CROSS LANE OR PAREL ROAD ROW.

On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Aga Abdoolalli, the undermentioned valuable property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 183 and 5-9ths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality, under ward No. 6312 and street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, and 13, Pinjrapole Street, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 7407, old survey No. 551 and new survey No. 1020, and bounded on the north and west by the public passage, on the south by Bhendy Bazar Cross Lane or Parel Road Row, and on the east by the property of Peerbhoy Khimjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE MALABAR HILL ROAD, LEADING FROM CHOWPATTY TO THE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Dorabjee Jamsetjee Naigamwalla, the undermentioned property, viz :—

All those two pieces of freehold land, respectively admeasuring 6,741 and five-ninth square yards and 1,715 square yards, and now formed into one entire piece or parcel of land, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, with the messuage or bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 35, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Malabar Hill Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the piece of water called Back Back, on the west by the public road aforesaid, on the south by the property of Pestonjee Rustomjee Kanga, and on the north by the property of Ruttonbai, wife of Cowasjee Bhicajee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Bhicajee Kanga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF COTTON SPINNING MILL, BOMBAY.

On an early date Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Lower Mahim, Purbhadevi Road, subject to particulars and conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale, the undermentioned property :—

1. A first class mill building recently constructed, two stories high, with new machinery and every mill requisite, ready to commence working 29,000 mule spindles, capable of easy extension to 30,000 spindles. A blow-room capable of holding sufficient machinery for 40,00 spindles, mixing-room, cotton loft, engine-room, rope-ally, cast iron tank, blow-room chimney, chimney stack. 135 feet high, godown, capable of holding 1,400 bales of cotton, mechanic shop, smithy, large tank and feeding drain, fine office building with store-rooms beneath at entrance gate.

2. An enclosed compound measuring about 34,500 square yards which is sufficiently large to contain a weaving mill or another spinning mill of 30,000 spindles with all necessary out-houses godowns &c.

3. Engine, triple expansion of Pollit and Wizzell, finished in the very best style, and capable of giving economically 600 to 650 Indicative Horse Power.

4. Three first class multitubular Boilers by Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, capable of developing 900 I. H. P. at 150 lbs pressure on the square inch.

5. A first class spaced economizer of 223 pipes, with driving gear complete, by Messrs. Locock.

6. A Donkey Feed Pump by Messrs. Power, of Salford.

7. One Barker hoist, one Bobbin Hoist, a first class hydraulic baling press and a good set of (4) Hydraulic Pump Distribution Box and Hydraulic Piping with gearing complete.

8. Four first-class yarn bundling Presses and Roller covering machinery.

9. A large quantity of stores and spare parts of machinery.

The premises and machinery can be inspected at any time, so that purchasers may satisfy themselves by personal inspection that the Mill is complete in every respect and ready to commence working.

For permission to inspect the property and conditions of sale and for any further particulars apply to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors to the vendors, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, May 13, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

Sale of landed property at Kandawady, near Girgaum, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, under instructions from Bai Kabubai, wife of Harjeewan Mooljee, and Shamjee Dewjee, respectively, the executrix and executor of the will of the late Mithabai, widow of Dharamsi Woljee, the mortgagee, on and account and at the risk of the mortgagor Wassudeo Trimbuck Joshee, insolvent, has been POSTPONED, until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, May 13, 1891.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BRAIDED WIRE PILLOWS.

COOL, Comfortable, and sleep-inducing, and indispensable during the Hot Weather.

Apply to

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

ASHU'S POWDER

Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.

Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

THE GREAT ORIENTAL MEDICAMENTUM.

DR. G. B. SHAW'S

SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies :—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for :—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

WANTED AGENTS.

Apply to

A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.

Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.,

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m in their sale rooms in Apollo Street, sundry articles of furniture, consisting of glass cupboards, show cases, sofas, chairs, tables, teapoys, side cabinets, iron safe, pictures, table and fancy ornaments, perambulators, portmanteaus, native writing boxes, clocks, double and single cots, table and hanging lamps, sewing machines, ‡ Repeater clock, with music, by C Marcks and Co.

The property is on view.

By order of Dhunjeebhoy Jaitha and on account and risk of Mirza Hoosain Khan.

1 brass double cot.
1 camphorwood chest-of-draw.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, May 13, 1891.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and the following days, at 1 p.m., each day, until the whole is disposed of, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Church Gate Street and Hornby Row, in the old premises of Messrs. Geyer & Co., Ld.

A very large assortment of choice and valuable diamond, ruby, pearl, gold, silver, art, turquoise, jewellery, watches, &c., &c., consisting of rings, bracelets, lockets, charms, pencils, buttons, solitairs, links, brooches, scarf pins, silver mounted scent bottles, cigar cases, silver whistles, gold swivels, silver watch guards, silver thimbles, bangles, cigarettes with paste diamonds, earrings, necklace, watch keys, seals set with stones, watches, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the goods are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

2 bales coloured union cloth.
3 " coloured cashmere cloth.
5 " grey T cloth.
7 " grey shirtings.
8 cases white shirtings.
3 " coloured muslin.
1 case white lenoes.
2 cases white dorias.
50 casks of stout in pints.

On account and at the risk of Kikabhoy Abdoolhoosain—
C—45 bales native book-keeping papers.

On account and at the risk of Morarjee Premjee—
6774
x 9879-88—9 bales grey madapolams.
3

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL HOOPS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock, on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Sivpursad Basimtza—

BB 25 tons steel hoops, ex s.s. Niagara.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 13, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

MONEY continues to become dearer in London, a further decline of ½ per cent. having taken place in Consols yesterday, making the quotation for those funds 95¼ ; while the market rates of discount were further advanced ⅜ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 4¼ per cent. all round. Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 106½. Bar Silver was ⅛d. per oz. lower, at 44⅜d.; and Rupee Paper declined ⅜ per cent. in Fours, and a ¼ in 4½ per cents, say to £74⅜ and £76⅜, respectively ; while in New York the metal was ¼ cent lower at 98 cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The U. S. Treasury bought yesterday 5,93,000 ounces of Silver at 98 to 98·25 cents. The Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4⅛d. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower at 92¾. Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at fcs. 25·32½.

No change in Wheat or Seeds is reported by Reuter. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, all round, last evening, the total Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats. The price of ready Mid-Americans remained at 4 13-16d., and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value ; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions, excepting the most distant (in which there was no change), the extreme quotations being 4 49-64d. for May deliveries, and 4 15-16d. for September-October. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 8 15-16 cents, and August Futures were unaltered at 8·93 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales ; and the figures for the present season now compare as follows with those for the preceding two years :—

	1891	1890	1889.
Monday's Receipts ...	7,000	2,300	1,600
Two days' do. ...	13,000	2,900	3,900
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,613,000	5,681,500	5,433,100

Business in our local market has again been upon a small scale to-day, the feeling having been quiet, but prices without change. Exporters have bought only 550 bales, consisting of 350 Bengals, at Rs. 150-63 ; and 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 186½ ; and Oomrawattee, at Rs. 164 ; while the Mills have taken 1,000 bales, of which 500 were Julgaum, at Rs. 154-8½ ; and the balance 200 Java, at Rs. 154-8 ; 200 Oojein, at Rs. 156½ ; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 179 per candy.

WHEAT.—Demand for export shows no improvement, and only a small business has transpired today in a quiet market, but with prices quite unaltered.

SEEDS also have been quiet in tone with little doing, and Linseed has declined half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-6-6 to Rs. 6-9-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	21,844	bales.
Wheat	227,036	cwt.
Linseed	61,976	"
Rapeseed	29,968	"
Gingelly	3,032	"
Poppyseed	8,429	"
Groundnuts	11,899	"
Castorseed	10,939	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. Rates are unchanged, but takers of tonnage are scarce, except at a reduction of 6d. to 1s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling, and business has again been extremely dull all day, scarcely anything having been done in either direction, while rates are 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower, and if Bills had been offered, a slightly lower rate than that quoted might possibly have been obtainable.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4⅞d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 5d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 5 3-16d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·81½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market has been closed to-day on account of the death of a prominent broker ; but Fours for Money may be called 105, which was quoted outside.

SHARES.—This market has also been closed today for the same reason.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollerah	3-13-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	92¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74⅜
4½ per cent. "	76⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44⅜

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable. perfect

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Aden-Zanzibar cable interrupted.

Moulmein route to Bangkok interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th May, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	12	1	11 p.m.	...	82
Suez	12	2	40 p.m.	...	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 12th May, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	50	...	5
" Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	2
" Madras	1	49	...	1

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1891-92 :—

	In May 1891. Bengal.	In April 1891. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	47,50,000	15,00,000	62,50,000
Actual	49,15,925	10,39,800	59,55,725
Better than Estimate	1,65,925	..	..
Worse than Estimate	..	4,60,200	2,94,275

Two sales of Bengal opium and one month's pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of May 1891. Bengal.	To end of April 1891. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	95,00,000	15,00,000	1,10,00,000
Actual	97,16,075	10,39,800	1,07,55,875
Better than Estimate ...	2,16,075	..	..
Worse than Estimate	..	4,60,200	2,44,125

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 11.

10 p.m.	81·6

TUESDAY, MAY 12.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	85·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

OLLIVANT—May 10, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of E. C. K. Ollivant, C.S.—(By telegram.)

TAYLOR—April 13, in Surrey, England, William Collings Taylor, of Thomson and Taylor, aged 46 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MISTRI—May 12, at his residence in Khetwady 12th Lane, Khan Bahadur Barjorjee Rustomjee Nowrojee Mistri, G. I. P. Railway Contractor, aged 67. Funeral will take place at 7 a.m. this morning.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1891.

"THE little general election now going on," as Lord Salisbury playfully spoke of it, has so far resulted in the loss of a second of the five Conservative seats which were vacated since the commencement of the Session. This incident in the struggle is of little importance in itself, but inasmuch as it may strengthen the hands of the more prudent section of the Ministerialists. The sceptical and wary find considerable difficulty in withstanding the pressure of the hot-headed who have for months past been eager to profit by the dissensions of the enemy and appeal to the country. The announcement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech on the 23rd April that half the surplus of £2,000,000 would be devoted to meet the cost of "following up compulsory education by a corresponding amount of free education" was indeed regarded as an indication that an early dissolution had been decided upon. The cry of "Free Education" is likely to appeal to the sympathies of the working classes who have been heavily burdened by having to pay fees for the compulsory education of their children. The expediency of finding some alleviation of that burden was mentioned in the Queen's Speech as deserving the attention of Parliament. To Mr. Chamberlain is assigned the honour of having induced Lord Salisbury and his colleagues to nail this Radical plank to the Ministerial platform. When Mr. Goschen spoke of carrying out at the earliest moment and in the amplest manner the pledge given to meet the cost of "free" education a Conservative voice suggested the word "assisted," which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, knowing the feeling on the benches behind him substituted for the word he had at first used. The Opposition seeing the situation took up the cry "free! free!" and Mr. Goschen thereupon declared that he did not object to stand by the word "free." The cry is not one that the Conservative rank-and-file will raise with any enthusiasm, for already the Liberals are beginning to insist that schools receiving State money must be non-sectarian. Still the war cry being decided upon the chief consideration is to select the most favourable time for turning it to practical use. The declaration that the Government desire that the proposed relief in the matter of school fees shall begin on the 1st September is doubtless intended to throw on the Opposition the odium of any delay. The appeal to the country could be made in that case in the autumn between the hay harvest and the wheat harvest, on the ground that it was desirable to get the verdict of the country on a question of so much importance to the poorer classes. If all goes well, and the money be voted, the dissolution could be postponed till November, when the boon would be fresh in the minds of the great mass of voters. These anticipations may of course be nullified by events. The disaster—for it is nothing less—in the Harborough division of Leicestershire, following on the reverse in Suffolk may give pause. The Conservative majority of 1138 in 1886 has been converted into a minority of 490. The figures do not look more satisfactory when compared with those of the election in 1885, when the Liberal Candidate could only show a majority of 166. Mr. Logan has trebled that majority notwithstanding the split in the Liberal ranks. The eleven Parliamentary seats which have fallen vacant since the end of last Session have been, by the perversity of fortune which the *Times* laments, all Conservative ; four of them are now filled by Liberals. This portent is not calculated to hasten the dissolution of Parliament. Indeed the date to be ultimately fixed for the dissolution becomes of quite secondary importance if we are to give entire credit to Lord Salisbury's pessimistic declaration that whichever way the general election goes, it will definitively settle nothing. He regards it as certain that whether the Conservatives or the Liberals have the victory, the struggle which had raged for the last five years will be as constant, as anxious, and as exacting in the quinquennium which is now about to begin. If the Conservatives win, the Liberals must from the instinct of self-preservation continue the fight under the flag they have nailed to the mast, for they have no other distinctive flag or policy. If the Liberals obtain a majority, "we shall appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, from the mistaken decision of to-day to the wiser decision of to-morrow." Whatever the results of the election—which the Prime Minister casually mentioned as likely to come upon us in no great length of time, the question at issue will remain undecided ; it will not be solved by the present generation. This is not a bright outlook, it must be confessed. The prediction which we hazarded some six months since after taking stock of the situation was by no means so gloomy. We arrived at the conclusion that a victory of the Liberals at the General Election could not be decisive, that the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons, with a practically united House of Lords behind it, would make the labour of a Liberal Ministry sisyphean, and that another dissolution and another appeal to the country would follow within a year or two. But we never went the length of saying that a Conservative victory at the polls would leave matters precisely where they have been for the last five years. History does not repeat itself so tamely.

THE Rajabai Tower inquiry was yesterday adjourned to Friday at the instance of the police. Superintendent Brewin, in making this application, stated that a portrait of Buchoobai, published in one of the papers, had been seen by some one who had in consequence made a communication to the police, which, if followed up, may throw some light upon the case. Before adjourning, the Coroner stated that in view of the evidence given by Dr. Sydney Smith that if the bodies had struck any part of the Tower, certain marks might have been produced, he proposed to make an experiment for the information of the jury to ascertain whether a body thrown or falling from the parapet could strike the Tower. The packet or bundle to be thrown down was, the Coroner stated, somewhat heavy, but not as heavy as the bodies of the deceased. Mr. Brewin suggested that if the experiment were to be made, it might be as well to procure dummies from the Fire Brigade, which would approximate to the human body in shape and weight. The experiment was postponed so that the dummies may be procured. But even with dummies, which could not alter the direction in which they had begun to fall by any spasmodic movement the result could not be depended upon to show what might or might not have happened to the two victims the mystery of whose fate it is desired to dissipate. However, the experiment of throwing something from the eastern parapet of the gallery over the north face of the clock will be duly carried out. It will be remembered that Dr. Sydney Smith's evidence on the point in question was that certain injuries might have been produced by contact with the Tower in the descent or by impinging on the ground. As to the possibility of a falling body striking either the wall or a projection, there can be no doubt whatever, that contact is not only possible but probable as any one can see for himself by standing some feet from the porch and looking up. The parapet is rendered invisible by the bold projection of the balcony of the clock-room thirty feet under it, and even if this were passed, there are other projections standing out from the wall which could scarcely be altogether avoided by a falling body. It seems to have escaped the notice of the correspondent, whose letter proposing experiments we publish in another column, that not only do several bold and formidable projections exist, but that the lower stories of the Tower stand out beyond the upper, thus increasing considerably the chances of falling bodies coming into contact with the wall. The evidence taken yesterday threw no fresh light on the points yet to be elucidated. Mr. Craigie stated that the witnesses he intended to produce will not be called until the evidence obtained by the police had been concluded.

IN the course of his useful Rectorial Address to the Under-graduates of St. Andrew's, our late Viceroy took occasion to impress upon his audience the practical importance of observing what he termed the "Minor Moralities," the observance of which is a duty which a man owes to himself as well as to those who may be affected by his failure to act with prudence in the affairs of life. The observance of one of the rules which Lord Dufferin lays down for the guidance of those about to make a momentous decision in matters of importance would perhaps have averted the Manipur Tragedy, which has cost so many valuable lives and brought anguish and suffering even to those who survived. Lord Dufferin in indicating the lesser moralities gives the first place to the duty of forming a right judgment before coming to a decision in any matter, affecting one's own interests or those of others. The mind should not be made up, as is so often the case, in a casual half-hearted manner upon general impressions which have not been verified and tested. His own practice, he states, has been never to come to a final decision until, after mastering the facts he had shut himself up for an hour or two in a room and gone with all the vigour of mind of which he was capable into every nook and cranny of the problem, and viewed it in all its aspects and in its remotest consequences. Having once decided, he made it a rule never to go back upon his decision, unless new elements, or some which had been overlooked, had to be examined. To guard against precipitancy he recommends that a letter should not be sent up by the evening post, especially if it is one calculated to lead to angry controversy. On reading the letter the next morning the writer may find that it need not be sent at all, or that it may be sent in a modified form. The detractor and habitual fault-finder who carps at everything and everybody would do well to lay to heart the caution that by perpetually fixing his gaze on the failings of mankind he will contract a colour blindness which will prevent him from seeing the world as it really is. It is also a duty to love justice as well as mercy and not to subsitute the gratification of emotional pity for the recognition of the obligation to obey the law. The growing tendency to substitute hysterical sentimentality and emotion for the spirit of justice observable in Courts of Justice, in the Press and in Parliament, is pointed to as a serious danger to civilization itself. When American Lynchings, over-riding the tribunals and the government are organised and carried out in the open day, and receive the warm approbation of the London Press, it is certainly time to take stock of this new factor in public life. Lord Dufferin perhaps takes too gloomy a view when he says that modern society runs the risk of losing its hold on the spirit of justice and the sentiment of chivalry. The spirit and the sentiment will survive, and to all appearance are destined to take a wider development in the midst of the new forces which are remoulding the European world.

PEOPLE in India who are interested in Oriental studies will hear with pleasure that an effort has been made to bring about a fusion between the rival Congresses which are being organized for the present year and for 1892. The *Athenæum* says, with truth, that "the causes of dissension have been mainly personal jealousies, and ought with a little good-will to be put an end to. It is quite obvious that both Congresses cannot be a success, and it is not impossible that both may be failures. It is, therefore, highly to be desired that the promoters of the Congress in 1892 may listen to the overtures made to them, and that a coalition may be effected." It will be seen from some correspondence which we publish in another column that the rivalry, if not put an end to now, will be prolonged into next year, as the "Statutory" Congress party, who claim that they alone are following the rules by which the Congresses have hitherto been governed, now threaten to hold their TenthCongress next year, simultaneously with Professor Max-Muller's Congress, so as to maintain an unbroken legal continuity. This would be something not short of a scandal in the eyes of all who think that the way of scholarship should be pursued in peace and amity, and it is to be hoped that the suggestion of such a possibility will help to bring about a co-operation between the two committees for the promotion of this year's Congress. We have no preference for one of the rival Congresses over the other, though it seems to us that the organization which keeps the more obviously within the law has the greater claim upon public regard, and it is significant that the promoters of the Max-Muller Congress, as it may be called, acknowledge that the election of that distinguished scholar is irregular. The statutes naturally indicate an English president, when the Congress is held in England ; but there is no reason why another high position should not be found for the scholar who is mainly identified with 1892. This will put an end to the "personalities," or rather dissensions, to which his informal and partial election has naturally given rise in a country that loves legality. In the meanwhile, the rivalry or split among Orientalists—not a new thing in the history of Congresses—has rather stimulated the cause of Orientalism than retarded it, though co-operation is obviously better than rivalry, and the quarrels of scholars are not always edifying.

WE print in another column a report, published in an English trade journal, of a trade-mark suit between rival firms of paint and varnish manufacturers, which was tried before Mr. Justice Romer in the High Court of Chancery last month. The case has considerable local interest both on account of the cause of action having arisen in Bombay, and as a test case under the Mercantile Marks Act. Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, the plaintiffs, have been established for some years in Bombay, during which time it appears they have obtained a large share of the French-polish trade of the various Indian bazaars. They claim that owing to the labels on their French-polish tins bearing the facsimile in red of a gold medal obtained by them at one of the Paris Exhibitions, their polish has become known in India by vernacular names, meaning red medal or red stamp French-polish, and that the introduction of any other French-polished label bearing red medals or a red stamp is calculated to unfairly interfere with their trade. About eighteen months ago Messrs. Griffiths Bros. and Co., the defendants in the suit, adopted for the Indian market a French-polish label bearing red medals on it, which was at once objected to by the plaintiffs' agent, Mr. W. D. Graham, and proceedings were subsequently brought in London to restrain them from using it. The interest of the case to the general public lies in the fact that there is no actual resemblance between the labels, the point at issue being whether Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark's French-polish label had acquired a vernacular name which could equally well be applied to the polish labels of the defendants. In neither case were the red medals a registered trademark. We are informed by the plaintiffs' agent that Mr. Justice Romer, who deferred judgment at the conclusion of the trial, has since given it on every point in favour of

TELEGRAMS.

PENSION FOR MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 12.

The India Council, taking into account Mr. Arthur Crawford's long services, has decided to grant him an allowance of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Lord Knutsford's Newfoundland Fisheries Bill has been passed by the House of Lords.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ILLNESS.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering from cold accompanied by fever.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

Mr. Cunninghame Graham, M.P. for N.-W. Lanarkshire, addressed a Socialist meeting at Calais, yesterday. At the termination of his speech he was arrested by the police, and conducted on board the steamer sailing for Dover.

THE MANIPUR PROCLAMATION IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Marquis of Ripon called attention to the summary, which appeared in the *Pioneer* of the 17th ultimo of a Government Proclamation putting heavy sums on the heads of the Regent, the Senapati, and those of the Councillors and Generals who were concerned in the outbreak at Manipur.

Lord Cross, in reply, said he felt sure that the Viceroy never issued such a Proclamation.

CREMATION OF MADAME BLAVATSKY.

A number of Theosophists and several Hindoos were present at the cremation of the remains of Madame Blavatsky, which took place at Woking crematory, yesterday.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAREWITCH.

A telegram received in London to-day from Japan states that H. I. H. the Czarewitch has been attacked and wounded by a Japanese with a sword, near Kioto. The wound is not considered mortal, but no details have yet been received.

RESIGNATION OF THE EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

CAIRO, MAY 12.

Riaz Pasha, President of the Council of Ministers, has resigned, owing to ill-health.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SPAIN.

MADRID, MAY 12.

The Municipal elections just completed throughout Spain show a remarkable growth in the strength of the Republican party.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, MAY 11.

The Treasury to-day purchased 5,930,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 98·12 to 98·25.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, MAY 11.

A Government decree has been issued, granting a delay of sixty days in meeting all obligations, owing to the great run during the last few days upon the Banks in this city and the consequent heavy demands made by the Banks upon the Bank of Portugal. The decree has created widespread panic.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The financial troubles in Portugal are gravely affecting the London and foreign exchanges, and a semi-panic set in on the London Exchange to-day, owing to disturbing rumours regarding several important houses.

THE *MODUS VIVENDI* WITH PORTUGAL.

The *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and Portugal has been prolonged, pending the result of the negociations now proceeding between the two Governments.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The death is announced of Lady Wood, wife of General Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 12.

The s. s. Peshawur, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here at 1 p. m. to-day.

THE MANIPUR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 12.

The Manipur garrison is to be distributed between Manipur, Sengmai, and Bishenpur, the actual strength at Manipur being eight hundred and twenty rifles and three guns. The question of hutting the men during the rains is now being considered. The 43rd Goorkhas, under Captain Dun, have sent in a number of arms abandoned by the Regent in the jungle, among them a double-barrelled express rifle, the property of the late Lieutenant Simpson, and a Martini-Henry given by the Viceroy in 1872.

THE BLACK MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION.

The Black Mountain Expedition at Derbandrai was warned on the 10th that a night attack was to be made on Surmal. The Officer Commanding that post was warned by wire to keep a sharp look-out, and Lieutenant Chesney, with forty of the 2-5th Goorkhas were sent up the hill to try and get in the enemy's rear, but their scouts were on the alert, and fired two signal shots. The detachment remained out all night, but could not find the enemy. The following afternoon some men were seen on the road trying to destroy the telegraph. They were driven off without any casualties on either side. General Lockhart has inflicted a fine of one thousand rupees on the Analla Khel tribe, and the Mishtis have been warned, that if they do not submit, a force will be sent to Kandi Mishti, and destroy all the towers.

THE OUDH AND ROHILKHUND RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Two of the persons injured in the accident on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway have died, and the gang mistry, held responsible for the accident, has decamped.

THE DACOIT GHASEETA.

The dacoit Ghaseeta is to be hanged at Meerut, on Friday morning.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 12.

The Provincial Conference closed to-day after a very lengthy sitting, a long programme being gone through. Mr. Limaye was in the chair. The police administration was the first subject dealt with, and the resolution of last year being re-affirmed, namely, that adequate restrictions should be imposed on the discretionary powers of the police in regulating proceedings of public meetings and in regulating religious festivities, and that proper safeguards should be imposed, in order that the powers of district magistrates under the Act, should not come into conflict with the powers of the Municipality under the Municipal Act. It was also resolved to ask Government to appoint a public Commission, as was recently done in Bengal, to inquire into the whole question of police administration and any new scheme of reorganisation that may be decided upon being based on the following lines, namely, (1) that the police should be relieved of jail and treasury guard duties, as this deprives the force of one-third of its strength; (2) that more equal distribution is necessary to increase the efficiency of the existing force; (3) that the two branches of the police department, protective and detective, should be kept separate; (4) that the pay of subordinate police officials be raised higher, qualification being insisted upon; and (5) that district superintendents and assistant superintendents be recruited partly by promotion from the rank of inspectors, and partly by appointment of members of the subordinate executive service. With regard to the Agriculturists Relief Act and its intended extension, the Conference expressed its strong opinion that before any final action is taken in the matter by Government, the report of the special officer appointed to enquire into its working should be published with a view to enable the public to submit their representation to Government in the matter, and it was recorded that the Conference learns with alarm that it has been proposed to abolish the conciliation system under the Act, inasmuch as this system has already proved to be of great service to the agriculturists, and has besides a very high educational value. It was next thought desirable that Government should appoint a Commission to fully inquire into the grievances of the railway employes and of third-class passengers, as these grievances were far more serious than is generally supposed. The forest laws provoked a considerable discussion, satisfaction being expressed with the recent resolution of Government subordinating the Forest Officers to the control of the District Collectors in respect to those matters in which district the wants and conveniences of the agricultural classes are likely to come into conflict with the interests of forest revenue. The Government policy of imposing stringent restrictions on free grazing even on open forest areas, was declared to be excessively oppressive and harassing in its operation, and required remodelling without delay. The larger percentage of forest offences in the northern circle was declared to be due to greater harshness in the working of the department in the northern districts, and called for early instructions from Government to the forest officers of northern circle to soften the rigour of their administration of Government rules. The Conference recorded its regret that the recommendations of the Forest Commission in regard to free grazing and rab in the Tanna and Kolaba districts have not been adopted by Government in their entirety, and that Government has not yet published the whole of the Kolaba Resolution of April 1890. The protected age question was next mooted, but did not provoke very much discussion. Mr. Tilak then moved a resolution, in which the Conference expressed its regret that the Government of India had not been pleased to give due regard to public opinion expressed about the recent Bill, which has now become law. The resolution was adopted. Before dispersing the delegates authorised the president to submit to Government representations on their behalf, embodying all the resolutions passed on the several subjects discussed.

A separate memorial will be submitted on each subject in this way. It is hoped to obtain some sort of answer from the Government on the various points raised.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here this afternoon for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

MAY 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, 1st instant, arrived here this morning at daybreak.

HONGKONG, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy left here this afternoon for Bombay.

BISON IN THE THANA JUNGLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Lovers of Natural History will be sorry to hear that two more of the only remaining herd of bison left, in the Thana jungles, have been killed. A native informant writes me that an European gentleman, a Mr. Auldnik, has lately shot two in the hills, near Virar Station. I can find no such gentleman's name in the directory, and I presume there is some mistake in the name. Sportsmen have been over and over again intreated by the local officials not to shoot these bison, but without effect; and the sooner Government now steps in to prevent the destruction of the remaining three or four left the better, as nothing short of penal legislation will prevent the extermination of these beasts.

The bison will shortly be exterminated in India, and like his American brother he too will disappear off the face of the earth very shortly.

Let me entreat your, Sir, to use your influence to prevent so-called sportsmen from further shooting the few remaining bison in Thana.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

SUNDAY BANDS AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Clare," in to-day's *Gazette* exhibits a spirit of intolerance that is very painful. As, however, it would be impossible to continue a discussion of this matter without introducing the *odium theologicum*, I propose to take no notice of "Clare," but I would fervently express a hope that the rights of the native community will be considered in this matter, and will not be set aside at the instance of the class that your correspondent represents. His is a spirit that would light the fires of the inquisition if it could, but I hope, though I am not sanguine, knowing how strong prejudice is even yet, that his voice is the voice of one crying in the wilderness, and that good sense will beat the dismal bigotry of his school.—Yours, &c.,

12th May, 1891. VISITOR.

P. S.—On Sunday last the gardens were full; nine-tenths of the people were, in the parlance of "Clare," heathen. He, no doubt, thinks the other tenth were ditto.

TABLE TALK.

[BY MR. WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

SOME eight or ten years ago I assisted at a very pretty and even touching Function. It was celebrated in a place which might from certain points of view be considered touching, but is certainly not pretty. The place, in fact, was St. George's Church, Ratcliffe Highway. The time was eleven in the forenoon. The occasion was a wedding. The wedding was that of the Raine Prize-winner. Raine, called the Incomparable, was one of those benefactors who prefer the wider to the narrower sympathies. In other words, he left his money away from his own kith and kin, founded a school for girls, which still exists, and gave a price of £100 a year to that girl who having been trained in his school could show four years' unblemished character as a domestic servant. This point established, she was to receive the prize as a marriage portion. The marriage of a Raine prize girl always creates the greatest possible interest in the neighbourhood. The church is quite crowded, chiefly, of course with women, as it is in the morning. Most of them are matrons, but some are ladies of whom it may be said that they certainly could not compete for a prize requiring unblemished character. After the service, on the occasion of which I am speaking, we adjourned to the vestry, here we had cake and wine, drank the healths of the bride and bridegroom; gave the bride her hundred pounds all in golden sovereigns in a long old-fashioned purse, sang an anthem to the memory of the Incompararable Raine, and separated. They have now made certain changes. The wedding party after the ceremony go off to the Crystal Palace, where they have a breakfast. This year they were so good as to invite me, which reminds me of the strange old eighteenth ceremony that goes on every year at St. George's, Ratcliffe.

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The Church itself, which stands in about the lowest and worst district in the whole of London—yet not so low as it was—is a great stone structure erected about the year 1720. At the back of it is an immense great churchyard. It is crammed with graves, and until a few years ago was a desolate and dreary place, which nobody ever visited. Prebendary Harry Jones, then its vicar, took it in hand and turned it into a garden. It is now one of the prettiest and most delightful churchyard gardens in London. In warm and fine weather it is filled with people sitting and walking. There is never any noise or bad behaviour, and I suppose that nogreater boon was ever presented to the people than this quiet sunny resting place among the shrubs and the flowers and the graves. The Raine prize is the only thing of the kind in this country. It reminds one of the Monthyon prize for Virtue, of which so much fun has been made in Paris. But there is this difference. The French prize is given to an unmarried girl: the English prize is given to a bride on the day of her wedding. On the occasion when I saw the thing, the bride was a girl of about twenty-one or twenty-two, a modest pretty creature. The bridegroom was a stalwart young fellow of the same age. It was understood that the hundred pounds would come in handy in the development of a carter's business of a superior kind. It is, as I said, ten years since. There have been now ten more Raine prizes bestowed. But I hope my friend has had a prosperous and a happy time. I drink his health once more.

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I do not know whether Mr. Raine, the Incomparable, left sons and daughters, nephews or nieces. If he did they probably regarded his school and his benefactions with mingled feelings. Pride in the philanthropist would be tempered by resentment at being left out in the cold. Once I knew a man who lived close beside a great Institution mainly endowed by his uncle, whose only nephew he was. He was a hard working creature, but one of the unsuccessful kind, born to have money, and to live on it in a nice, idle, purposeless lounging way, say at Bath, which I think much the nicest place in the world for an indolent man with money. But, owing to the Institution, this poor man had to work, and he loathed his work, which he did badly. Every day when he passed that Institution he cursed it. Sometimes he shook his fist at it. Sometimes he wept when he spoke of it. He spoke of his uncle in terms of the greatest disrespect. He would allow no benevolence in the great bequest; it was all ostentation and vanity. Of his uncle's position in the other world this nephew entertained no manner of doubt. What were the claims of humanity to those of his own flesh and blood? And so on. One could but sympathise with the poor man, for whom life might have been so easy, and was so hard. And there are so very, very few rich uncles. Nephews with rich uncles, who are also childless, are so few and are so much envied. And whenever I hear of another Mr. Raine I remember this poor man, and I wonder what the nephews thought of it?

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I am lying on the close, dry turf close to the top of Beachy Head, overhanging Eastbourne. It is not a very mighty eminence, but it suffices to lend the air a keener edge, and to give the climber a sense of being above his fellow creatures. The morning is clear and fine, a blue sky and a clear sun; an east wind, cold but not biting; there are signs of clouds to gather later on; the sea is perfectly blue, and the long line of smoke seems a solid part of the steamer as it slowly makes its way westward. Almost as far out as the steamer is a boat with a white sail, just a dot of white upon the blue. We are sheltered from the wind by a clump of gorse; inland lies the valley with its gracious curves, and its fields just touched with the green of the first tiny leaf of wheat; beyond the valley rises another hill; the place is quite quiet and still; we might be a thousand miles from man. A lark sings overhead—I wonder if any other creature in the world so feels the even joy of living; is that a cuckoo flying across the valley? The jackdaws, the rooks, and the sea-gulls march about the fields, looking for something—perhaps for the beetles, of which there are thousands just appeared. And yesterday we were in London, which is so near and yet so far away!

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I often think that young people, who think nothing of getting from London to Eastbourne in an hour and a half, or from London to Brighton in an hour, are rather to be pitied for not being able to understand how the world has grown narrow in the last thirty years. I suppose that thirty years ago Eastbourne was not more than two or three hours from London, but then it seemed so much more. People had not left off looking on the railway journey as a journey, and not as a kind of superior omnibus drive. This feeling has entirely gone with the present generation. They quite understand that one may live almost anywhere within fifty and sixty miles and yet carry on his business in London. In the same way a voyage to New York is no longer understood a voyage in the old sense of the word. A friend of mine, who went out to Afghanistan, all alone, told me that the journey was really nothing. "You take a 'bus to Dover and the penny boat to Calais. Then another 'bus or two and there you are." For myself, I like the old feeling of the long and doubtful voyage and the lingering sense of peril and uncertainty, and it still seems wonderful when I remark the narrowing of the world.

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Eastbourne itself is spreading rapidly: it is clothing the fields to the west with gabled red brick houses. Here and there among these glaring new villas we find a charming old Sussex cottage, low, red-tiled, with its porch at the side; or a deserted farmyard, with its barns and buildings, dismantled, waiting to be pulled down. This is inevitable, I suppose. If rich people like to settle down in the place the cottage must give way to the villa. In fifty years or so, unless the prosperity of the country is not changed, we shall have an almost continuous line of terraces from Dover to Torquay. For my own part, I love not London-super-Mare, whether at Brighton, Hastings, or Eastbourne. It is gritty; it is glaring; it wants shade; it has got a beach, but it isn't the seaside. That should be lonely, without parade or pier; a place where you can sit and listen to the rolling of the waves and the cry of the sea-gull.

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There is an article in the *Contemporary* on National Pensions. The writer, Mr. Moore Ede, sets forth various schemes proposed for giving every working man in the country a pension at sixty-five on being disabled by sickness. I have always thought that the subject is not only well worthy of any great statesman who will take it up, but that it is of paramount and pressing importance. One has only to go over a workhouse in order to see that it is a most monstrous and shameful thing for a man to spend a long and honourable life of labour—a life by which the State has been greatly enriched—on wages which make saving difficult if not impossible, and then to have to spend the remaining years of his life in a workhouse, where there is no privacy, and where the bitterest contempt of poverty falls upon him. It is now three years since I modestly put forth a scheme which, I thought, might very well be made compulsory. I believe that it is sound, and simpler than any other I have seen. I showed, with the help of the Postal Guide, that deferred annuities can be bought when one is young for a very small sum indeed. I have not the figures before me, but, to the best of my recollection, I made out the following scheme. A young man gets his highest wages, as a rule, when he is eighteen, or, at most at twenty-one. At that age he ought not to be married, and he ought to be able to save a good part of his wages. If, for instance, he could be induced to put by for eight years—that is from eighteen to twenty-six—the sum of four shillings a week out of his five-and-twenty or thirty, he would have bought at the end of that time a deferred annuity, to begin at sixty, of twelve shillings a week. I repeat that the figures are from memory only. Four shillings is a good lot to put by every week; but I want the young man to remain unmarried till six-and-twenty. And I believe that the more they are brought into clubs and institutes, the more they can be induced to make their pursuits and amusements gregarious, the more they will be inclined to remain unmarried. Again, the schemes proposed contemplate a pension of only five shillings, to begin at sixty-five. Less than half my tax would do for that smaller pension; and if the State is to help, the tax would be still further reduced. That men when they are young, and have only themselves to keep, should provide for their old age, seems to me the best way out of the difficulty. I am aware that it is only one way, and that it breaks down where employment is not continuous. But then nothing that is saved need be lost, because whenever enough has been put by to purchase a deferred annuity of one pound a year only, that would be done, and so much saved. For irregular employment some other plan must be devised.

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Our people are accused of want of thrift. Certainly I would rather see the race thriftless than wanting in enterprise. The French peasants are a thrifty people, but are they enterprising? The most thriftless people in the world, the most money-spending, are the Americans, who are by far the most enterprising. Courage, enterprise, invention, and resource are associated with a certain prodigality which has its nobility, because of this companionship. We admire the man who values money only for what it will bring, not for its own sake. Moreover, to save money is, for a working man even in steady work, so difficult, so very difficult. As a young man, it means cutting off half the joys of life. Are we to wonder if a young man should choose to revel in his youth? When he gets older his children want his money. A shilling means so much less to them. Moreover, suppose the man does save. Perhaps a time comes when he is out of work. Then what becomes of his savings, unless he has invested them in the way indicated above? The futility of saving, the certainty of the workhouse, together add to the thriftlessness of the people. Now, by my plan, this dreadful looking forward to pauperdom would absolutely be avoided. Will some of my readers consider the plan and take it up? I present it to everyone—statesman or writer. Here is an illustration of my case:—Once there lived in Wapping a man who got good wages, and really did save his money. He was a ship decorator and painter, and very dexterous at his work. The great strike of shipwrights came; he lost his work; the trade was carried to the Clyde; he never got any more work at all; from a skilled hand making two pounds or more a week he dropped to a wanderer seeking any employment he could get. All his savings went. He and his wife fell into a condition of actual starvation. He earned sometimes half-a-crown a week, sometimes more. He was a most patient, sober, and honest man. He would not go into the workhouse. They hung on, starving as they were. Happily they were found in their single room and taken away to a suburb, where the man found pretty constant work. His long privations killed him, however. Now, if that man had bought himself a deferred annuity in youth, his old age would have been assured, peaceful and happy.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Peshawar, with the English mails of the 1st inst., left Aden at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive here at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. She brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. S. R. Master, Lieut. Claude Hamilton, Miss A. Owen, Mrs. R. Kennedy, two infants, and ayah; Capt. H. W. Campbell, Capt. A. H. Rutherford, Second Lieuts. H. J. Williams, M. H. Henderson, W. J. A. Brackenburg, A. B. Minchin, J. Duncan, H. W. Cooke, A. L. Jacob, A. E. Glasgow, F. H. Norie, W. G. Smith, K. Eastwood, F. L. Fosbery, J. Vaughan, and T. M. Langton; Mr. G. J. Paugh, Mrs. Holden and infant, Mrs. Armstrong and infant, Mrs. Martin, Second Lieut. A. F. Hitchcock, Second Lieut G. F. Pocock, Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Dickins, Mr. P. J. Padshah, Mr. F. C. Oswal, Mrs. E. W. Walker and four children, Rev. R. Winsor, Mrs. Rix and infant, Mr. G. Oldham, Mr. P. Tait.

From Brindisi: Mr T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Davidson, Capt. G. M. Hancock, Mr. D. H. R. Towmey Surg-Major and Mrs. Stewart, Mr F. Marshall, Col. G. M. Abbott, Capt J. Kirk, Mr. H. Bromley, Dr. J. Pollen, Major W. M. Campbell, Mr. H. W. Warden, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and infant, Miss Scott, Mr. G. H. Ross, Major R. G. Richardson.

BARON DI FAVA arrived at Rome on April 21 on his return from Washington. He had an immediate conference with the Marquis di Rudini.

MADEIRA has seen the last of its nuns. It has been put officially on record that the last Santa Clara nun and the last nun in the convent of Incarnacao died recently, each within a month of the other. These convents, the last in the island, were historically connected with the English occupation in 1807-14. Our troops then seized the Convent of Incarnacao, and used it as barracks, the nuns taking refuge in the Convent of Santa Clara. This latter convent was founded in 1497. The other dated from 1660. By the decree of May 28, 1834, all convents and monasteries were declared extinguished, and the property of the friars was incorporated in the public treasury; but it was provided that the nuns existing in May, 1832, should be allowed to remain in the convents during their lifetime. The convent property was realised, and the proceeds invested in the public treasury in favour of the nuns, the last of whom, as above stated, have now died.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—Though everything on the political horizon seems pacific, the revenue and expenditure made to balance, and the exchange value of the rouble high and rising, there is a feeling of uneasiness in St. Petersburg which it is difficult to explain. No doubt the bullet which hit M. Belchaef, instead of M. Stambuloff, has something to do with the matter, for it showed how easily the deluge may come down on Bulgaria. But what has more significance, probably, is the endeavour that is being made to preserve secrecy to an exaggerated degree upon every public matter. A heavy hand has been laid on the Press till editors and publishers are frightended to perform their duties. A few weeks ago stringent orders were issued in connection with correspondents who may attend military manœuvres. The reactionary party is making its dark influence felt in every direction. And that all this is producing its natural effect in subdued discontent, is undoubted, and a very instructive proof of this was given a few days ago. When the disgrace at court of the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch was so ostentatiously publised in the *Gazette*, a feeling of sympathy was evoked, and this found expression in the very cordial greeting given to the father, the Grand Duke Michael Nicholaivitch, when he drove about the city. Forty-eight hours later he was *en route* for his estate in the south. Rumour connects the two incidents as cause and effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Amir, it is said, has now called in his old coinage, and the new coinage, consisting of rupees, 8-anna, 4-anna and 2-anna pieces, has been issued instead. The old coins are being broken up for recoinage and issue.

THE news which came lately from Jellalabad that the Amir had ordered the removal of Sirdar Shad Muhammad Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, on account of his unpopularity, appears to have been at least premature. Probably the wish was to a large extent father to the thought. Any way, travellers arriving at Peshawar still bring their passports from Jellalabad, countersigned with his name.

THE site of the Indus bridge for the Frontier Railway, which is to be built at Kalabagh, is not yet decided. The place is, however, already full of contractors, who have gone to make fortunes out of it. Locomotives and short trains work to Mari almost daily, but the line is not opened for traffic yet. The journey from Kalabagh to Kundian, about 35 miles by camels, is a dreadful experience; but as soon as the line is opened, it will be easy and pleasant. The dawk from Lahore, which reaches Kundian at 2 a.m. on the 1st, is delivered at Kalabagh on the morning of the 2nd, exactly 30 hours later. When the line is opened, a whole day will be saved.

THE first Mahomedan marriage ever celebrated in England took place on Saturday, the 18th ult., at the Moslem Institute, Liverpool, where the followers of the Prophet in that city regularly assemble. The bride was Miss Charlotte Fitch, eldest daughter of Charles Fitch, J.P., of London; and the bridegroom a Mahomedan barrister practising in London, whose father is Revenue Secretary to the Nizam of Hyderabad. There was a preliminary marriage at St. Giles's, Camberwell, on Saturday morning. The Vice-president of the Moslem congregation officiated, the condition of fitness for such office being a knowledge of Arabic. The moulvie, as the official is called, was dressed in a long robe of crimson silk, beneath which was a tight-fitting tunic of embroidered black velvet, the whole girdled by a broad gold belt, and wearing a turban of white silk, with streamers which fell over his shoulders. There were two bridesmaids. The bride's responses were in English; the bridegroom's, English and Arabic. The lady repeated after the moulvie the words of the marriage contract: "I stand here in the presence of God and all who are assembled, to unite my heart to your heart, and my destiny to your destiny, and to be called by your name. Your sorrow shall be my sorrow, your happiness shall be my happiness." The bridegroom made similar promises, after which the moulvie delivered an address to the newly-wedded pair, quoting as exemplars Adam and Eve, Mahomet and Khadija, and Fatima and Ali, as models of conjugal fidelity. After this the bridegroom placed the ring on the bride's finger. The ceremony ended with the inscribing of the names of the contracting parties and their witnesses in the register of the mosque, one of the witnesses being the Ottoman Consul-General in Liverpool, and another the Minister of Education for the Armenian Provinces, who had journeyed from Constantinople to assist in organizing the Moslem congregation in Liverpool.

IN the official report of the death of the Grand Duchess Olga Feodorovna, it is stated that she retired after the train had left Charkoff. She had been very silent and sad all day. As the train was approaching Alexewka, the lady-in-waiting, Countess Oserowa, heard some noise in the private apartment, and immediately went in, when she found the Grand Duchess lying on the floor in a pool of blood. The suite all believed she had committed suicide, but the doctor ascertained that she had burst a blood vessel. The train returned to Charkoff, where the University professors awaited it at the station. They immediately recognised the hopeless condition of the Grand Duchess. The action of the heart became weaker every hour, and at ten at night she died.

THE Royal Society of Painter-etchers will have a good opportunity of becoming famous abroad during the forthcoming season. The Empress Frederick was so pleased with their recent exhibition in Pall-mall that she expressed a wish that the society should be represented at Berlin. Accordingly it was arranged that every Fellow and associate should be invited to contribute two productions. Painter-etchers have readily responded, and the result will be a worthy collection by many of the best English workers in black and white.

ONE of the party of three Englishmen and a lady who reached the summit of the Rochers de Laye wrote recently to the *Daily News*:—We did arrive at the top, although it was rather late in the day. Although one of our party suffered from the cold in one of his hands, yet it was by no means frost-bitten, and it is now perfectly well. Owing to our having tried to descend by another route, we were obliged to go so slowly that we thought it best at seven o'clock in the evening to stay where we were for the night. As we were lucky enough to be able to light a fire, we did not sufier as much as might have been expected. The expedition itself offers no difficulty to moderate climbers, but owing to the immense amount of snow which has fallen this spring, it requires almost double the time that is ordinarily necessary.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has necessarily been circumscribed in respect of the cubic measurement of the library he may take with him in his expedition to Mashonaland. After much consideration he has fixed upon two books. One is Shakespeare, the other Moliere.

THE University students of Roumania have issued in the form of a quarto pamphlet, a statement, in the French language, of the situation of their countrymen in Transylvania and Hungary, with a view to arouse the sympathy of civilized nations. Generally, the complaints resolve themselves into the charge that the Magyars systematically endeavour to destroy the nationality of their three million Roumanian fellow-subjects. Many examples are given; but the culminating point, according to this forcible appeal, has been reached in Hungary, where an agitation is stated to be in progress, having for its object to induce the Chamber to pass a law founding infant asylums in all villages, to which parents would be compelled to consign their children from the age of three years.

A CURIOUS scene was witnessed the other day at St. Petersburg, where three lifeboats were dragged in triumph through the streets, accompanied by bands playing and flags flying. One of these is to be stationed on the Volga at Kazan, and one is to go to the seashore at Taganrog. The Lifeboat Society has in all 125 stations in the Empire; 60 of these are on river banks, and 65 on the coast.

THAT ingeniously constructed instrument, "Stokes' Sunshine Recorder," is being used at the Royal Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park with great success. As is well known, it is in the form of a sphere of glass so adjusted that it adapts itself to the ever-varying position of the sun. Its effect is that of burning glass. The concentrated heat falls on a card on which hours and quarters are printed, and the cardboard becomes scorched at the focal point. Thus it is only necessary to look for the burnt card bearing the hours and quarters on its face, to know when and for how long the sun has been shining. The reports of Mr. Sowerby, the secretary to the Botanic Society, since he began to use the recorder, show that there is more sunshine in the afternoon in the Regent's-park than in the morning, while during the whole of last December, when the weather was exceptionally severe, not a single ray of sunshine was registered. There was a decided improvement in January.

MADAME DONADIO, the once well-known operatic primadonna, who was a daughter of the celebrated French actor, M. Dieudonne, and was the wife of the tenor, Signor Frapolli, of her Majesty's Opera, has announced her intention of retiring from the stage. The lady has indeed, as we learn, already taken the initial steps to secure her admission as a sister in the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Bologna.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

WITH the examination of the Surgeon to the Coroner, it was expected that interest in the University Tower tragedy would begin to die out, and certainly yesterday's sitting did not throw any new light on the probable cause of the occurrence, though it was not devoid of interest. One very sad scene was enacted, on the mother of the unfortunate Buchoobai being called. It was very evident from the poor woman's haggard and excited appearance, when she was asked to take the oath, that she was suffering acute mental agony. It was pitiful to look upon her, and no one who saw her could help sympathising with her. One could not help comparing also her demeanour with that of the mother of Pherozbai, who was examined on the opening day of the inquest. Here was an unfortunate woman, with nerves all unstrung, almost mad with grief at her daughter's cruel fate, while the younger woman, whatever she may have felt inwardly, presented a calm exterior, giving her evidence in a quiet yet collected manner. Aderbai, Buchoobai's mother, though excited, managed to answer the questions put to her at the outset coherently enough. She said Buchoobai enjoyed good health, and though once subject to hysteria, had not so suffered for four years. All the family lived happily together, and she was on good terms both with her husband and the deceased Pherozbai. Suddenly, however, the poor woman fairly gave way to her excitement. She screamed and cried for justice, and trembling with frenzy, shouted "Catch the murderer." The outburst being in some measure spent, the examination went on, and she was asked by the Coroner if she had any reasonable suspicion how her daughter came by her death, a question which only served to revive her frenzy, for to the query she replied incoherently, "I know not how she came by her death; but some one has murdered her." She had no suspicions, however, against anybody, for to use her own expression, Buchoobai had no "bad friends." This ended the painful scene. She was too excited to give satisfactory answers to the questions, and alternately weeping, raving, and shouting for justice, she was led from the hall. Some other witnesses were examined, but nothing very satisfactory or enlightening was got from them. Brief reference, however, might be made to the evidence of the young boy, Babajee Suddoo, reported in full below. He saw the Parsee, Aslajee, give the peon the pice and enter the Tower. On the top of the Tower he saw Aslajee again, looking at the bells, after which he went round to the west and disappeared, but he did not go down, for had he done so, the boy, from the place he was standing, would have seen him. Then came up the two Parsee ladies, Buchoobai and Pherozbai, and they, too, on leaving the sepoy who had brought them up, went round towards the west in the same direction as Aslajee. Then the boy said, when they went down to see the clock-room, the two girls were on the top of the Tower, and Aslajee had not come down, which was directly in opposition to the story of the havildar, who, in bringing up the keys, said he met the Parsee about the clock-room door apparently on his way down; and against also Aslajee's own story, he likewise in his evidence referring to the meeting with the havildar on the stair. Then the boy afterwards admitted that he had been looking at the bells, he could not have seen anyone going down the stairs without turning his head, so that his evidence cannot go for much, even though he persisted after that in saying the Parsee did not go down. The boy's evidence was also contradicted by another witness, named Narayen Raghoo, a toddy-drawer, who was examined yesterday. He saw Aslajee on the Tower, and also saw him on his way downstairs after the deceased Parsee ladies had gone up. Therefore Aslajee, who has been sitting, apparently in a very depressed condition, outside the hall, every day the inquest has been going on, with nothing to do but answer to his name when called upon to be recognised by the various witnesses in the case who were on the Tower on the fatal day, will now probably feel relieved that an *alibi* is, without his seeking and without any effort on his part, being proved in his favour. Before adjourning the inquest, the Coroner addressed the jury on what he considered an important point. Dr. Sydney Smith had stated in his evidence that some of the marks on the bodies must have been caused by their coming in contact with the tower whilst falling. But that was an assumption only, for there was no evidence before them that either of the bodies had struck the masonry of the Tower in falling. He suggested, then, that an experiment might be tried to test Dr. Smith's hypothesis, and it was agreed to throw a "dummy" from the Tower, perhaps next day the inquest was resumed. If, said the Coroner, the object thrown from the Tower did not come in contact with it, it would dispose of Dr. Smith's hypothesis, and if it did strike the Tower, it would throw light on an important point. The following is a detailed report of yesterday's proceedings:—

Narayen Raghoo, a toddy-drawer, residing in Kalbadevie, said: On a Saturday, about three weeks ago, I and four others came to the Rajabai Tower, about 5 in the afternoon, with the intention of going up. The door downstairs was locked, and we all stood near it. A Parsee came there, and asked the sepoy to let him up. The sepoy opened the door, and let him up. We all followed, and went on to the top balcony. We met two or three persons coming down, but I do not know who they were. We went round the Tower, and saw no one, except my friends. One sepoy, the sepoy who let us up, came up with two Parsee ladies. I did not see them carrying anything, and neither of them were wearing spectacles. I saw the Parsee who went up with us, going down the stairs after the ladies had come up. I did not hear him speak to them nor did they speak to him. (Manockjee Aslajee was called and recognised.) This is the Parsee who went up the stairs, who says his name is Manockjee Aslajee. Another sepoy, who is now here, and says his name is Atmaram Babajee, came to show us the clock-room, and told the other sepoy he had brought the key, and asked us to come down with him, and we did so. He took us to the clock-room, opened the door, and let us in. We remained looking at the clock some time, and then went, and looked at the face of the clock. Myself and friends and two sepoys were the only persons in the clock-room, and the only persons who looked at the face of the clock.

Where was the Parsee?—I only saw him going down the stairs before we left the landing.

Witness continued and said: We came down after seeing the clock, and met no one on the stairs. When we got down we saw the bodies of two Parsee ladies lying dead, near the Library steps. They looked like the ladies we saw upstairs. My friends and I then went away.

Supt. Brewin: When you got on the top balcony, whilst you were walking round, did you meet anyone?—No one.

Did you see any of these persons that day?—I saw Malickbhai Manickbhai, the old Mussulman, and the boy who was with him on the top balcony. The old man was lying down. I did not see the Bunnia young man.

When you came down, what became of the old man and boy?—We left them there.

When did you see them again?—Not until to-day.

The Coroner: Did you not go to the police?—Yes.

Did you see them there?—Yes, I saw them there that night at a police station.

Supt. Brewin: You have said you saw the Parsee going down whilst you were looking down the Tower?—Yes.

How long after?—I don't know the time, but perhaps an hour, or an hour and a half.

How long have you been giving evidence here?—I do not know.

Did you hear any screams whilst you were in the Tower?—No.

Mr. Craigie: When you were on the top balcony, did you see any children?—No.

During the whole time you were on the Tower did you see any children?—I saw no children in the Tower at all.

At the time when you saw the Parsee go down, where were you standing?—I was standing on the top of the staircase.

A Juryman: Did the Parsee appear to be in a hurry to go down?—He did not appear to be in a hurry.

Supt. Brewin: After the Parsee ladies passed to the west of the Tower, did Manockjee leave your side until he went down?—When the Parsee ladies went to the west side I paid no attention where the Parsee went.

Aderbai, who gave her evidence in an excited manner and appeared much distressed, said: I am the widow of Sorabjee, who died twelve years ago, and am the mother of Buchoobai, who was aged about 20. She sometimes lived with me, and sometimes with her mother-in-law. She always enjoyed good health. She formerly suffered from hysteria, but had not had hysterical fits for the last four years. She was in good health at the time of her death, and was of sound mind ten or fifteen days before her

death. I went to my sister's at Churney Wadi, and there I last saw her alive. Buchoobai was my only daughter, and was a very good girl. All the family lived happily together. Buchoobai and her husband were on good terms, and Pherozbai and Buchoobai were on good terms.

The Coroner: Was there ever a money dispute in your house?—No.

Did you ever hear of her going to the Rajabai Tower?—She was a big girl and used to go where she liked.

Witness at this stage became most excited. She raved and shouted for justice to be done to her daughter, and cried to those present to "Catch the murderer! catch the murderer!"

The Coroner: Try and be reasonable for one moment. I want an answer to this question: it is the one I have brought you here for. Have you any reasonable suspicion how she came by her death?—Some one has murdered her. I do not know how she came by her death.

Have you any suspicion against anybody?—She had no bad friends.

It was impossible to get anything further from the witness, and she was removed, alternately shouting for justice to be done to her daughter, and bursting into floods of tears, and was heard raving outside the Court for some minutes.

Ruttonbai, woman, said: When the two ladies were going out on the 25th ult. they came to my room on the second floor and they talked with me for a quarter-of-an-hour. I asked them where they were going, and they said they were going to their aunt's. Buchoobai was wearing spectacles. Pherozbai had something like a book with her.

Had Buchoobai a *muttaband*?—Yes.

Are you sure?—Yes.

Sometimes it is worn far back on the head and if the *sarree* was on, you might not see it?—I saw Buchoobai without her *sarree*.

Did she ever go out without a *muttaband*?—No.

Did she go about the house without one?—Whenever I saw her, she had a *muttaband*.

A Juryman: What was the tone of their conversation?—They talked cheerfully.

The Coroner: Did they say anything particular?—Nothing in particular.

Anything about the Rajabai Tower?—No.

Babajee Suddoo said: I am fourteen years of age and know the difference between truth and a lie. I am a school-boy, and I came to the Rajabai Tower on a Saturday, about sixteen days ago. I came with one Narian Luximan. We came to the Tower downstairs, found the door locked, and we asked the man in charge to let us go up. He refused, and we stood there. Just then a sepoy brought three of his friends to the Tower. They asked to be allowed to go up, and the sepoy refused them also. Four or five minutes afterwards a Parsee came. He asked to be allowed to go up, and the man in charge refused. The Parsee then put his hand in his pocket and twice gave the sepoy something and he at once opened the door, and let the whole of us up. We went up to the top balcony, but met no one on the way. When we got up we saw a Mahomedan, with four or five women with him. They were then just going down. There was also a Bunnia man looking down at the bells, and an old Mahomedan on the balcony lying near the head of the staircase, and a boy also sitting near. The Parsee went to the west, and we went partly round, and returned to look at the bells. The Parsee remained there out of my sight. About four or five minutes after we went up two Parsee ladies came up with a sepoy. The sepoy remained with us, and the ladies also went to the west. I did not see them when they met. A little while after another sepoy came up with a key, and he said something to the other sepoy, and we all went down. The Parsee had not gone down then, and could not have gone down without me seeing him.

Supt. Brewin: I ask that that question be repeated?—The Parsee could not have gone down without my seeing him.

Witness, continuing, said: We went into the clock-room and remained there four or five minutes. I did not go to see the face of the clock. Then we all came down to the ground-floor, and met no one on the way. I did not see the Parsee again after I left him on the top balcony. When we got down we saw the dead bodies of the Parsee ladies we met upstairs, lying on the step of the University Hall.

Supt. Brewin: When you got on to the balcony, what did you do?—We walked round by the left.

What became of your companions?—They were with me.

And the Parsee?—He was on the west side.

How long did you stay on the side you were before you came back to look at the bells?—We walked partly round and came back immediately.

How was your back with reference to the staircase when you were looking at the bells?—I was looking at the bells with my back to the staircase.

The Coroner: Could you see the staircase?—No.

The Coroner: But you were very near it?—Within a yard and a half, or two yards.

Were you right up against the wall looking at the clock through the work?—Yes.

Could you have seen a man going down?—Yes.

Were your friends round you?

The Coroner: Yes, so that his friends prevented him seeing the stairs. The boy is only a school-boy, and I must see the questions put fairly.

The Coroner to Witness: Were your friends near you?

Supt. Brewin: That is not my question.

The Coroner: No, it is my question. The boy is only a school-boy, and it is my duty to see that these questions are put in a proper manner, and that is my way of putting it. Were your friends near you?

Witness: Yes, in a straight line.

Supt. Brewin: Do you know where Narayen Ragoo was?—I don't know him.

Did you see this man upon the balcony?—Yes. He says his name is Narayen Ragoo.

Can you remember that man's position when you were looking at the bells?—I don't know; he was not near me. The havildar Atmaram was there, and I saw him come on the balcony.

What were you doing when he came up?—I was looking round at the prospect.

Whilst you were looking at the bells could you see behind?—No.

The Coroner: That is, he has no eyes at the back of his head. Ask him if he can ever see behind him?—No.

Supt. Brewin: If you could not see behind you and you had your back turned, how could you see anyone going down?—Whilst I was looking at the bells, if anyone had gone down, I could not see him.

The Coroner: Without moving your head?—Not without moving my head.

You are sure the Parsee did not go down?—Yes, I am sure.

Supt. Brewin: You said whilst you were looking at the bells you could not see anyone go down?—Yes.

Whilst you were looking at the bells and did not turn your head, might Manockjee have gone down?—If I did not turn my head, I would not have seen.

During the whole time you were on the balcony did you hear any screams?—No.

From the time you left the balcony, to the time you reached the porch downstairs, did you hear any screams?—I did not hear any in the Tower.

The Coroner: Was a strong breeze blowing?—I don't know.

Mr. Craigie: When the Parsee came to the Tower was he alone?—Yes, he was alone.

You are quite sure there was no one with him?—Quite sure.

When you got to the top balcony, did you see any Marwarees there?—No.

Did you see any children there?—No.

On which side of the Tower were you standing when the Parsee ladies came up?—I was standing on the south.

When you walked partly round the Tower and came back, were all your companions with you?—Yes, they were all with me.

The whole five kept together whilst you were on the top Tower?—We were all together until we went down.

None of you went completely round the Tower, but partly round, and came back?—We all went completely round the Tower.

I understood you to say you only went partly round the Tower and returned. Do you wish to correct that?—Yes, we went completely round, but the Parsee did not; he stood, and we went on to see the bells.

Did you see the Parsee again after you went round the Tower?—No.

Is it not very possible that whilst you were going round the Tower, the Parsee might have gone down the step?—You said the Parsee could not possibly have gone down without your seeing him.

Witness again corrected his statement with regard to the Parsee's movements on the balcony, and now said that he and his friends went partly round with the Parsee, and then they returned to look at the bells.

Did you leave the Parsee on the opposite side to the staircase?—Yes, it was on the opposite side to the head of the staircase.

You have told us when you were looking at the bells you were within a yard and a half of the staircase?—Yes.

If the Parsee had gone down could you have heard him?—Yes, I could have heard him.

Whilst you were looking at the bells, did you hear any one going down?—No.

A Juryman: A noise might have taken place and you not heard it?—Yes.

You were interested with the bell?—Yes.

And you did not take much notice of what was going on?—No.

How long were you looking at the bells?—About half an hour.

The Coroner: You have only been here about half-an-hour?—No, three-quarters of an hour.

Then how long were you looking at the bells?—Half-an-hour.

A Juryman: Was the man in charge of the door on the balcony?—No.

Do you know for certain that the Parsee was there when you went downstairs?—I am sure he did not go down.

Why are you so sure?—Because I did not see him go down.

Supt. Brewin: You have stated that he could not go down without your hearing or seeing him, and that he might have gone down whilst your head was turned, and you were looking at the bells?—I did not turn my head whilst I was looking at the bell.

Supt. Brewin: The deposition shows that the witness does not know whether Manockjee went down or not.

The Coroner: Is that the sort of the evidence you want? It is my duty distinctly to see that questions asked of a school-boy are fair, and as far as my capacity goes, to see that he understands them, and that they are reasonable, and not catch questions. That is the only way we shall get true evidence.

Supt. Brewin: Tell the witness in one answer he stated that the Parsee could not go down without his seeing, and that he might go down without his seeing, and that he could not have gone down without hearing him, and in another one that he was so interested upon the bells that the Parsee might have gone down, and that he could not see behind him.

The Coroner: And that he never could see behind him. (Laughter.)

Supt. Brewin: Is it possible whilst you were looking at the bells that Manockjee could have gone down without your knowing it?—I cannot say he might not have gone down.

The Coroner: I don't think it advances matters much.

Supt. Brewin: I think it is exactly in the same position as when I started with the witness.

Gangajee Heroojee, Messrs. Lund and Blockley's hamal at the Tower, was called, at the request of a juror, and examined.

The Juror: Did you open the door and let Manockjee out?

Witness: I do not remember.

The Coroner: You knew him. He gave you seven pice. You cannot forget him so soon. Now the juror asks you, did you let him out?

Witness: I do not remember.

The Coroner: You knew the man. If you let him out, you must remember.

Witness: I do not remember.

The Coroner: You must recollect whether you let him out. You said you knew him.

Witness: I do not remember.

Mr. Brewin: I ask that the answer be taken down.

The Coroner: That is not the proper answer.

Mr. Brewin: He has repeated half-a-dozen times that he did not remember.

The question was repeated by the Coroner, and the witness said: I do not remember that I let Manockjee out.

The Coroner: You remember Manockjee going up because he paid you seven pice. If he had paid you seven pice when you let him out, you would have remembered it. You minded the pice. Was your former answer wrong?

Witness: I do not remember letting Manockjee out.

Manockjee was confronted with witness, who still said he did not remember letting him out.

Witness to another Juror: I do not remember letting out a Parsee.

The Coroner refreshed the minds of the jury with what the witness had stated before.

Witness to another Juror: I saw no persons leaving the Tower in a hurry.

A Juror: When the Parsee left, was any other person at the gate?

The Coroner: He does not say that a Parsee left. You must not put him a misleading question.

The Juror: Never mind, put him the question.

The Coroner: No, no; that is not fair. You are perfectly justified in putting him a question which might throw any light on the former evidence; but I cannot allow you to mislead the witness.

A Juror: Did you open the door because some one was knocking at it?

Witness: I heard nobody knocking at the door. I opened the door last to let the Babu up, and did not close it.

The Juror: If a murder or anything like it was committed and any person left in a hurry, you must remember it.

The Coroner: That is a question for you to consider. You are an intelligent jury, and can form your own conclusion.

As the Coroner had to hold another inquest at Matoonga that afternoon, he said he intended to adjourn the enquiry at this stage. Before doing so, however, he said he wished to address the jury on what he thought was an important point for their consideration. Dr. Sydney Smith had stated that some of the marks on the bodies of the deceased ladies must have been caused by the bodies coming in contact with the Tower whilst falling. Now, that was only an assumption. There was no evidence before the jury that either of the bodies struck the Tower in its fall. It was the Coroner's duty to draw the attention of the jury to every point bearing upon the matter, and it had occurred to him to suggest to the jury making an experiment with reference to Dr. Smith's hypothesis. He thought that if the experiment were tried, it might throw light on the point whether the bodies came in contact with the Tower. It was evidence which was available to the jury and might well be tested. It would give the jury a clue on an important point. The jurors need not go up the Tower again: they might stand below and see. If they saw that the object thrown from the Tower did not come in contact with it, it would dispose of Dr. Smith's hypothesis. If, on the other hand, it did strike the Tower, it would throw light on an important point. He (the Coroner) would stand there with an open mind, and they would see the result.

A Juror: What is the weight of the object to be dropped.

The Coroner: The object has been prepared, and is of an approximate weight, although not of the weight of the human body.

Mr. Brewin: It should be of the human form and the same weight as the deceased.

The Coroner to the Jury: It is a point for you, gentlemen, whatever Mr. Brewin or the Khan Saheb may say to the contrary. It is sufficient that the object is of approximate weight.

Mr. MacDermott: We have two or three dummies in the fire-brigade, and we might try one at the next sitting.

A Juror: Why not try it to-day?

Mr. MacDermott: We cannot get it to-day.

The Coroner: You are an intelligent jury, and might come to a conclusion on the point to-day or at the next sitting.

Mr. Brewin then asked for an adjournment for three or four days.

Mr. Craigie: May I ask the reason of this application for an adjournment?

Mr. Brewin: The *Advocate of India* published a portrait of Buchoobai the other day, in reference to which a communication has been made to me by a certain person. I think the communication needs enquiring into, and I want time to make the enquiry.

The Coroner to Mr. Craigie: Do you bring any evidence.

Mr. Craigie: Yes, I think of doing so after the police have finished with their evidence.

Mr. Brewin: The police have not yet finished with their evidence or with their enquiries. We are making enquiries, and a communication having been made to me, I wish to see if I should be able to call evidence regarding it. I don't say I shall.

The enquiry was then adjourned until 2 p.m. on Friday, the 15th inst.

THE RAJABAI TOWER TRAGEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

While bestowing some thought, over the tragic end of the two Parsee ladies, an idea has struck me by which the theory of accident brought forward by the police, would be either greatly strengthened or materially broken down. Let two dummies be made of approximately the same weights as those of the two ladies with the same kinds of clothes on. Let them be thrown from the height from which the ladies are supposed to have fallen; and then it would be all clear to the jury and the public in general, whether the under-garments or any other garments can be torn by the pressure of the air, by the shock of the fall, &c. I do believe that from such a height, the clothes might be torn, but decidedly not in the manner in which those of the two ladies are. I must say that notwithstanding the present evidence brought before the jury. I am one of those who scout the theory of accident.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 12th May, 1891. K. D. M.

THE RIVAL ORIENTAL CONGRESSES.

DR. G. W. LEITNER has received a letter from Canon Taylor, conveying, in the following terms, the offer of a compromise between the organizer of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London in September next, and of the Congress which is projected under the presidency of Professor Max-Muller next year:—"Professor Douglas has authorized me to make certain propositions. The personal element must be eliminated. Therefore he permits me to say that if an amalgamation could be effected, all your expenses, out of pocket, would be repaid, and a seat on the 1892 Committee would be offered you. I have also urged that as Professor Max-Muller is personally objected to by some of our French friends, and also as his election was somewhat irregular, that he should be replaced by Lord Dufferin, who is almost an ideal president. This, I think, would be agreed to, if Professor Max-Muller would be willing to retire in favour of Lord Dufferin for the sake of peace and harmony."

To this Dr. Leitner has replied as follows:—

My Dear Sir,—My idea of a compromise is the amalgamation on the basis of the declaration which we have all signed, and of the resolutions to which we all profess allegiance. The existing committees and office-holders could then join as they stand without any change whatsoever. Professor Max-Muller, being ineligible as president according to the statutes, may receive the higher, and rare honor of honorary membership of the Congress along with certain Indian chiefs, whilst taking his proper place as president of the Aryan section with Professor Cowell as joint or vice-president. Our polyglot, hospitable and energetic president of the Reception and Organizing Committees, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, of course, remains, but Lord Dufferin, although styled an honorary president, opens the Congress of 1891, for which year alone we have received powers, and for which our arrangements are ready. The 1892 Committee we cannot obviously join, as it is illegal, so far as the Paris series is concerned, but any new men they may have got we can either put down as "honorary" members of the joint committee or get them duly elected by the signatories, as has been the case with the rest of us. The additions would be few, for most of the men were originally proposed by me. As regards expenses being repaid to me, Sayce and Ginsburg, after guaranteeing with me for £1,000 each, failed at the first twenty pounds I required, so that I have not much confidence in Douglas undertaking to repay all my expenses out of pocket, and I should decline to receive anything out of any fund to which Landberg may contribute, however indirectly, for, as the Scandinavian papers plainly state, the Muller Congress of 1892 is the old Muller-Landberg Congress of 1892—whether Douglas and Co. know or admit it or not—which will carry out Landberg's projects, against which our movement has been directed, as soon as we are got out of the way. We have therefore arranged to hold the statutory Tenth Congress in 1892 (though not in England), should the Muller party also hold theirs in that year, so that the true continuity of the legal series may not be interrupted and the distribution between the Paris and the Landberg series may become clear to any one. You will, therefore, see that *we* cannot give up this year's Congress, the ninth, but, of course, if Professor Douglas's desire for peace is *bona-fide*, and he really represents those on whose behalf he speaks, I shall be only too delighted to work with him for an united Congress rather than for one that is militant even in the best of cases. I should then go abroad to attend to foreign work. My task ends on the 1st September on the assembling of the Congress, nor will I continue to be organizing secretary a minute after. Indeed, it is much to be regretted that a split should have occurred, for with my acquaintances and experience in organizing congresses and institutions, we might have handed and if aided by an united committee, might still hand over an organization to the Congress in 1891, such as has not hitherto been equalled. As for the paragraph in the *St. James's Gazette* it is incorrect as regards the Asiatic Society identifying itself completely with the 1892 party, and it is mendacious. As regards Sir Lepel Griffin and the Duke of Connaught, the former is our oldest supporter, and the latter, like Lord Dufferin and others, have joined because they know me and my work.

Indeed, it is our side mainly that can bring in supporters, funds, and papers. The opposition lives by detaching adherents &c., from us, not by constructive work, but, perhaps, the future may be better than the past. All I care for in the preservation of an open Congress and an open science against the attempts at professorial or official monopoly, which have recurred from time to time and against that monopoly, often founded on slender and incorrect attainments, I will continue the fight, should your efforts at an amalgamation on the suggested basis fail.

You have my warmest wishes, however, for your success, but I also trust in your loyalty to what you have signed along with all of us. Should your efforts not meet with the reception they deserve, I shall be glad to discuss the subject at greater length with you, should this be necessary. If you were in London you might have asked the main representatives of both sides to meet us. In the meanwhile the enclosed rough sketch may answer your purpose. It is, of course purely my personal idea, based on what I believe to be the general feeling. If accepted, as with good will and an earnest desire to promote a common aim, it must be I will recommend it for acceptance to the founders and signatories whom I represent.—Believe me, yours very truly. (Sd.) G. W. LEITNER.

Woking, 12th April, 1891.

Sections.	Presidents and Secretaries.
(a) Summaries of Oriental Research since 1886.	President and Secretary of 1891.
(b) 1. Semitic Languages, except Arabic.	Do. do.
2. Arabic and Muhammadanism.	Those of 1892.
3. Assyriology.	Professor Oppert and those of 1892.
(c) Aryan.	Professor Max-Muller and those of 1892.
(d) Africa, except Egypt.	Those of 1891.
(e) Egyptology.	Maspero and those of 1892.
(f) Central Asia and Dardistan.	Those of 1891.
(g) Comparative Religion, Philosophy and Law, and Oriental History and Sciences.	Those of 1891 and those of Section VI. of 1892.
(h) Comparative Language.	Those of 1891.
(i) Suggestions for the Encouragement of Oriental Studies.	Do.
(j) Indo-Chinese.	Do.
(k) Sinology.	Those of 1892 plus Cordier and Schlegel.
(l) Japanese.	Those of 1891.
(m) Dravidian.	Do.
(n) Malayan and Polynesian.	Those of 1892 plus Dato Sri Amar.
(o) Instructions to Explorers, &c.	Those of 1891.
(p) Ethnographical Philology	Do.
(q) Oriental Art, Archæology, and Numismatics.	Do.
(r) Relations with Orientals.	Do.
(s) Oriental Linguistics in Commerce, &c., with subsections regarding the various modern Oriental Languages.	Do.
(t) The Anthropology, Science, and Products, natural and artificial, of the East.	Do.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Amirudin Tyabji	25	0	0
A Little Friend	1	0	0
Total Rs.	26	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	73,992	9	6
Grand Total Rs.	74,018	9	6

The following additional subscription has been promised (forty-seventh list):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Amirudin Tyabji	25	0	0
A Little Friend	1	0	0
Total Rs.	26	0	0
Subscriptions already promised	74,892	9	6
Grand Total Rs.	74,918	9	6

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISANDAS NAROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th May, 1891.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steamer City of Perth, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THIS curious piece of English society news appears in the Paris *Figaro*:—"A delightful discovery has been made in London. Lady Henry Somerset, President of the Englishwomen's Temperance Society, owns two public-houses!"

A BOMBAY TRADE MARK CASE.

THE action of Wilkinson Brothers *v.* Griffiths, to restrain the defendants from so getting up their goods that they could be passed off as those of the plaintiffs, came before Mr. Justice Romer, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on the 14th April, when Mr. Moulton, Q.C., Mr. Lockwood, M.P., and Mr. Willis Band appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants being represented by Mr. Neville, Q.C., Mr. Chadwyck Healy, Q.C. and Mr. Lewin. Mr. Willis Bund, in the absence of his learned leaders, opened the plaintiffs' case. He stated the action was brought by Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood, and Clark, large manufacturers of French polish, against the defendants to restrain them from so getting up their goods that they should be passed off as those of the plaintiffs. For years past the plaintiffs had done a large trade with Bombay and India in French polish. Plaintiffs obtained a medal from the French Exhibition of 1878 for their French polish, and began to export this article to Bombay in 1883, stamping upon each tin a red medal, in consequence of which the goods became known in India as "Lal Mohur," or red medal French polish. Of all those who exported French polish to India between the years 1883 and 1888, it was admitted that the plaintiffs were the only persons who used the red medal upon their labels. In 1888, Mr. Graham, the plaintiffs' agent at Bombay, came over to England, and during this time imitations of the red label began to find their way into the Indian market. Mr. Taylor's was the first, and he servilely copied the label and the red medal, but was restrained upon proceedings taken against him. Proceedings were also taken against the East London Paint Company and others for similar infringements. The defendants were perfectly well aware of these proceedings having been taken and he should call evidence to show that information was given to Mr. Griffiths as to the state of the proceedings as they went on. Defendants were very anxious to get their French polish into the Indian market, and in 1889 they exported some with a pink label on which was a balloon. They were unable, however, to sell their goods, and their agent in India advised a change of label. A gentleman named George Jennings, who had been in business for some years, failed, and during the time he appeared to be a gentleman at large he took Mr. Taylor round the bazaars and put him in the way of obtaining orders for French polish, and it was on the execution of these orders that the proceedings were taken against Mr. Taylor which ended in the granting of an injunction. Mr. Jennings had a brother who was in the employ of Mr. Taylor up to September, 1889, when he went into the employ of the defendants, Griffiths. As soon as this occurred, a Mr. Thornbery and Mr. Jennings set to work to concoct a label for French polish for Bombay. In December, 1889, George Jennings arrived in England, bringing with him a large number of orders for French polish. Originally the order was for "Taylor's French polish," but the word "Taylor" was struck out, and the words "Balloon Brand," written over it. Jennings saw the new label that defendants had designed, and he agreed they should be his manufacturers, and eventually a contract was entered into, the effect of which was that defendants would only supply French polish to Bombay through him. The polish thus labelled got out to Bombay in February, 1890, and plaintiffs' agent at once issued a circular warning merchants not to purchase it as it was an infringement of plaintiffs'. A correspondence ensued, and ultimately the present proceedings were instituted. Plaintiffs did not complain that the defendants used tins closely resembling the plaintiffs'; but that defendants were using a label that enabled them to sell their French polish as "red medal polish," which was the name that had been acquired by the plaintiffs' mark. He should mention that an action was also brought against George Jennings which had been transferred to his lordship, and would follow the result in the present action. The learned counsel then handed up copies of plaintiffs' and defendants' labels and tins to his lordship. After examining them carefully, Mr. Justice Romer remarked that he could not understand how even an Indian native could mistake one for the other. Mr. Willis Bund said it was not the similarity of the label that was important, but if there were one or more red medals upon the label the article could be sold as "Lal Mohur," or "Lal Chap," which meant red medal or coin stamp. The plaintiffs did not originally call their polish "Lal Mohur,"—that was a name put upon it by the natives; the name given to it by the plaintiffs was "The Falcon Brand." After the action against Taylor, plaintiffs adopted the words "Lal Mohur." By the use of the red medal label the defendants were endeavouring to pass off their goods as those of the plaintiffs, and it was for that reason plaintiffs asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from so acting. The evidence of Mr. Graham, the plaintiffs' agent, and other witnesses, taken by commission in India, was then read by the learned counsel, the reading of which occupied the whole of the time of the Court up to the adjournment, and bore out the opening statement of counsel. On Wednesday morning the further hearing of this action was resumed, the reading of the evidence taken by commission being proceeded with. At its close Mr. John M. Wilke was called, and stated that he had been the general manager of the plaintiffs' firm since 1885, and from that period had had the entire direction of the business. The plaintiffs were oil and colour merchants, and, amongst other varnishes, were in the habit of manufacturing French polish. In 1878 the plaintiffs obtained the French medal for their exhibits of French polish at the Paris Exhibition. A representation of the medal was stamped in red, and placed upon all export labels. Both the obverse and reverse sides of the medal were shown upon the labels. The goods were first placed upon the Bombay market in 1883 and for the purpose of furthering the trade the services of Mr. Gee were obtained, and he acted as the firm's Indian agent up to his death in January, 1886. Mr. Graham was engaged in 1884 to assist Mr. Gee, and upon Mr. Gee's death Mr. Graham took his place. Up to 1888 he was not aware of any red labels, except the plaintiffs' being used in the Bombay trade. About that time he received information that French polish was being sold with a red label in India, and proceedings were accordingly taken against a Mr. Taylor, who was restrained by perpetual injunction by Mr. Justice Stirling from continuing his then course of action. Similar injunctions were granted against Mr. George Jennings, Mr. Taylor's agent, and against Elliot Wallace by the Bombay Courts. Through these proceedings the plaintiffs learned that Messrs. O'Hara, trading as the East London Paint Company, were also using labels to which exception was taken, and an injunction was obtained against the O'Haras. During the proceedings against the O'Haras, plaintiffs heard of the conduct of the defendants, and accordingly the present proceedings were taken. Since 1883 the plaintiffs had annually sold in the Indian market over 10,000 tins of the polish. This closed the evidence for the plaintiffs, and a batch of correspondence relating to the case was then read and put in by Mr. Willis Bund. The evidence on behalf of the defendants was then proceeded with, the first witness called being Mr. Thornbery, a member of the defendants' firm, and manager of the manufacturing department. He stated that the firm, being desirous of establishing a trade in India, sent out a Mr. Moncrieff to act as their agent, and at his suggestion a label was prepared for that trade. On the question of the label he was influenced by something he heard from Mr. W. H. Jennings. The firm had been in the habit of using medals upon their trade labels, and these, being in the hands of the printers, were not especially engraved for the Indian trade. The balloon mark which appeared upon all the labels was the defendants' registered trade mark, having been registered on September 8, 1886. In the preparation of the labels for the Indian trade there was no intention of procuring one that could be mistaken for that of the plaintiffs. Orders for French polish were received from Mr. George Jennings in December, 1889, when he was in England, but a large order was subsequently cancelled in consequence of a cable message Jennings received early in the year of 1890. In cross-examination witness said that before September, 1889, the defendants had no resident agent in India. He understood in May, 1889, that the plaintiffs did a large trade in Bombay in French polish. He had also been told that Mr. Taylor, of Limehouse, had imitated plaintiffs' French polish label, and a Mr. Wike showed him a specimen of the imitation. It was after this interview that wrote he the letter of May 24 to Mr. Moncrieff regarding this transaction, and asking for his views as to whether there was not now a good opportunity of getting their goods on the Bombay market. He considered this conduct on his part was business-like. He considered that, Taylor being stopped, it created a good opportunity to get their own goods into the market, as their French polish was as good in quality as plaintiffs', and Taylor's had been proved to be inferior. In June or July, 1889, he advertised for a clerk and book-keeper, and Mr. W. H. Jennings applied for the post. Jennings told him he was with Taylor, but he did not enter their employment until September. He was never told it would be necessary to have a special label for the Bombay trade. The only request he had was contained in a letter from Moncrieff on September 7—"Have a label as near as you can like W. Taylor & Co. (Limited), with your own firm's name thereon." Up to September, 1889, no red letters were used upon the labels. Jennings, to some extent, assisted him in preparing the label. He decided to have the label printed in two colours, and either the printer or himself suggested red, but he believed he suggested it, as red was very much used in the trade. Red was a distinguishing feature on both plaintiffs' and Taylor's label. It certainly appeared curious, after Moncrieff's letter, that he should have hit upon red, which was the distinguishing feature of other labels. It was at the suggestion of Jennings that the medals were placed in the body of the labels, as he wished them to be at the top. He first became acquainted with George Jennings about December 1, and had then heard that he had formerly been in the employment of Taylor. George was introduced to him by his brother as a man who had some orders to give for the Indian trade. The orders were for Taylor's brand, but he did not consider the matter, and therefore did not think it odd that Taylor did not execute the orders. At this stage the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday morning.

On the hearing being resumed on Thursday the cross-examination of Mr. Thornbery was proceeded with. In the course of it witness said the first order obtained from India by his firm for French polish was on September 7, 1889. The order was from Mr. B. C. Dawes. French polish had not been sold in India by his firm without the red label, and he attributed their Indian trade to the influence of Mr. George Jennings, who, through his long residence in Bombay, had obtained a great hold upon the merchants there. The order from B. C. Dawes, of Calcutta, was entered in the warehouse-book with the addition "Lables as much as possible like W. Taylor & Co. (Limited)." That entry would have been made by the clerk, and the addition would be the clerk's interpretation of what Mr. Moncrieff wrote in his letter of the same date, and in which the order was enclosed. In re-examination witness said it was untrue that in the instructions he gave to the printer he was endeavouring to obtain a label as nearly as possible like that of Taylor's. At the time he had never seen Taylor's label, neither had he the plaintiffs' label before him at the time he gave the instructions. William Harry Jennings, in examination by Mr. Neville, Q. C., said he was a clerk in the employ of the defendants, having entered their service September 17, 1889. Previous to that he had been in the employ of Messrs. Taylor and Co., who at the time were using a label on their French polish from the use of which they were afterwards restrained. Shortly after entering defendants' service he saw the proofs of French polish labels that had come from the printers. Up to the time of seeing the proof he had had no conversation respecting the label and its get-up with Mr. Thornbery. He knew of the proceedings taken against Messrs. Taylor and after seeing the proof he spoke to Mr. Thornbery about it, and with the exception of what he then said he had nothing whatever to do with the preparation of the label. In the autumn of last year he went to India upon defendants' business, and secured one order only for French polish, and for that he had to give an indemnity. In cross-examination by Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., witness said that Mr. Thornbery did not inform him that he was getting out a new label until after the instructions had been given to the printer. He knew Taylor's label, but was not with Taylor when the label was prepared. When with Taylor he had to keep the indent-books, and knew that orders came from India through his brother, George Jennings, with instructions to have labels put on the French polish similar to those of the plaintiffs. It was whilst he was with Taylors that they were restrained from using their then label on the ground of its similarity in get-up to that of the plaintiffs. He had recently been to India to superintend the taking of the evidence on commission in this action, and he instructed a solicitor out in India. He had an intimate acquaintance with Bombay, having for three years up to 1883 been clerk to his brother, George Jennings. Mr. Neville, Q.C., in addressing the Court on behalf of the defendants, said there was abundant evidence to show that Guzerati was the prevailing language in Bombay, in which "lal chap" meant a red stamp, and that where Wilkinson's polish was not asked for, any polish bearing a red mark would satisfy the purchaser. That being so, if the plaintiff's contention were correct, the plaintiffs had a monopoly of the use of a red label of any shape or description, providing it was red, and could properly be described as a "chap." He submitted that a claim so wide as that could not be sustained. In the case of Taylor's there was what had been called a servile imitation of the plaintiffs' label, and the injunction was granted not against the use of the red medal but against a red medal used in the manner in which it was used by Taylors. Having got that basis for their operations the plaintiffs intimated every trader they came across and got them to sign an undertaking not to take any French polish that did not bear plaintiffs' mark. It was true that the plaintiffs had obtained injunctions in the Indian courts, but they were obtained by consent, and if they succeeded in the present action the plaintiffs would have a complete monopoly, and the right to prevent any trader from using a label with a red mark of any kind or shape. Mr. Justice Romer here pointed out that the evidence of the experts in India had not been challenged by the defendants, and therefore he could not shut his eyes to the effect the labels of the defendants were likely to produce upon the minds of the natives of India. Mr. Neville submitted that the plaintiffs' case had broken down, and consequently there was no necessity of challenging the expert evidence, and he further submitted that any trader had a perfect right to trade in any market in any colour he chose, provided his label was not similar to that of any other trader. The only head of relief under which the plaintiffs could come was whether it was fraudulent or not, and unless it could be shown there was fraud on the part of the defendants the plaintiffs were not entitled to relief. The learned counsel had not concluded his argument when the Court rose, and the further hearing was adjourned.

Upon the resumption of the trial on Friday, Mr. Neville, Q.C., brought his remarks, on behalf of the defendants, to a conclusion, submitting that the plaintiffs having failed to prove any intention of fraud on the part of Mr. Thornbery—and plaintiffs' whole case resting solely upon intention of fraud—the action failed, and ought to be dismissed with costs. Mr. Chadwyck Healy, Q.C., having addressed the Court on the same side, Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., summed up the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and submitted that the evidence proved beyond a doubt that the defendants had endeavoured, by the get-up of their label, to avail themselves of the names by which the plaintiffs' goods were known and sold in India, and that they had done so after consultation with W. H. Jennings, a former clerk of Taylor's, and upon the suggestion contained in the letter from Moncrieff that Taylor's label should be imitated. The defendants' effort had been, not to make their label and the plaintiffs' label too much alike, but just like enough to deceive the native dealer, and prevent the court interfering. Under these circumstances he submitted that the plaintiffs were entitled to judgment. Mr. Justice Romer reserved judgment.

THE plan of the Exhibition buildings at Palermo has been published, showing that they consist of a grand hall and fifteen galleries, all of which may be entered from the great central garden, while they also communicate one with another, so that a visitor can make the tour of the whole without ever retracing his steps. The great hall is for special festivities, concerts, &c.; the galleries, for the various exhibits of textile industries, furniture, and arras, technical instructions, works of beneficence and providence, porcelain and glass, fine arts, agricultural industries, &c.

IN an article headed "Lord Dufferin on himself, the *World* writes:—

"The Lord Rectors, so far as we have observed, seldom undertake to teach the academic youth—which sits reverently listening to them when it is not, as has happened, discharging pea-shooters or injurious verbal missiles at them—how to get on in life. That seems to come to Scotchmen by nature. It has become embedded, by the practice of generations, in their physical organisation, and your Scotchman makes money and mounts upward socially as your pointer points and your retriever retrieves. There is no need that an Englishman should go northwards to teach a Scotchman how to get on. The youngest Scotsman, before he is breeched (if ever), knows more about it than the oldest dweller south of the Tweed. He crosses the Border to show in practice how the thing is done; and here it is taught by myriads of examples every year. The moralist who bade his pupil learn virtue from him, and the art of getting on from others, was not a Scotchman, though his modesty would seem to suggest as much. This truth has been familiar to the inhabitants of the southern part of this island from at least the time of James I., though at some periods it has been more conspicuously forced on his attention than at others. Lord Dufferin has been Governor-General of Canada and Viceroy of India, in both of which dependencies of the British Crown he must have met Scotchmen not a few. He could not have avoided them, if he had desired. We are, therefore, the more amazed at his courage at undertaking to instruct the race which he so well knows, in the art of which it is a master—the art "how to do it." Perhaps Lord Dufferin felt that in Scotland he must do as the Scotch do—that he must be practical and sagacious and canny. He must put off the Irishman, and put on the Scotchman. We congratulate him on the complete success of his impersonation, which shows that the blood of the Sheridans which runs in his veins has transmitted to him the dramatic faculty of the race."

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

TELEGRAPHING from Durban on Monday (20th ult.) Reuter's correspondent says:—The Portuguese officials at Fort Beira have stopped the Imperial British mail to Mashonaland, and the party of prospectors and colonists, under Sir John Willoughby, who were proceeding to the British South Africa Company's territory in Mashonaland *via* the Pungwe River, notwithstanding the tender of the 3 per cent. duty on the stores they were carrying, as arranged for by Portugal at the time of the proclamation of the *modus vivendi*. The steam-launch in which Sir John Willoughby and the members of the party were being conveyed ashore from the steamer Norseman was fired upon. Two cargo-lighters, also belonging to the party, were seized, while the British ensign was lowered and the Portuguese flag hoisted in its place. The intending settlers are now returning in the Norseman in consequence of the action of the Portuguese.

Confirmation of this despatch has reached the Portuguese Government. A Reuter despatch from Lisbon states that the telegrams say that two steamers and two launches were stopped, and that the Portuguese authorities at Beira prevented their passing because the vessels attempted to go up the river without complying with the fiscal regulations. On the other hand, it is semi-officially announced that the Reuter despatch from Cape Town of the 9th inst., announcing that the Portuguese authorities would allow no vessels to pass up the Pungwe until Massi Kesse had been evacuated, is quite correct. Thus two quite different reasons are assigned for the action of the Portuguese officials at Beira. The official despatches say

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A BILL introduced by the Secretary for War consolidates the existing enactments that deal with regimental debts. The language of the second clause is, it is stated, so framed as to remove a doubt whether the funeral expenses of deceased soldiers may in any case be paid out of public funds. The clause provides that the following shall be the "preferential charges" on the property of a person dying while subject to military law, and shall, except so far as other provision may be made for them, be payable in preference to all other debts and liabilities, and, as among themselves, in the following order:—(1), Expenses of last illness and funeral; (2), military debts—namley, sums due in respect of, or of any advance in respect of (*a*) quarters, (*b*) mess, band, and other regimental accounts, (*c*) military clothing, appointments, and equipments not exceeding a sum equal to six months' pay of the deceased, and having become due within 18 months before his death; to which shall be added, when the death occurs out of the Unted Kingdom; (3) servants' wages—not exceeding two months' wages to each servant; and (4) household expenses incurred within a month before the death, or after the last issue of pay to the deceased, whichever is the shorter period.

In an article upon the Naval Exhibition, in the *Daily Graphic* of Tuesday, the writer states that a difference of opinion exists as to the exact spot where Nelson breathed his last, "but the balance of opinion seems in favour of the cabin rather than the cockpit." What cabin, we wonder; and what are the authorities for such a statement? The *Army and Navy Gazette* cannot recall to mind any passage in any account of the death-scene which suggests that it took place elsewhere than in the cockpit, and certainly none which mentions the cabin,—probably the last place to which it is likely a wounded man would be removed. Possibly the writer may have found some reference to the removal of the Admiral's body for the sake of privacy into one of the store-rooms on the orlop deck, or he may have been led into supposing this to have been the case by the wooden bulk-heads which were erected in the *Victory* at Portsmouth long after her return from Trafalgar. He will find it hard to persuade us now that Nelson died anywhere else than in the *Victory's* cockpit. Since writing the above, we notice that Mr. Laird Clowes has fallen foul of the remark, and we trust to see a discussion in the columns of our contemporary which will effectually remove all doubts.

The report that the Training Squadron is to be abolished forthwith seems to have originated in the dockyards, where orders were received that the ships would pay off this year. It received strength, too, from Lord George Hamilton's statement that he intended to reduce as far as possible the employment of men in non-fighting vessels. The measure however, is at present only looked upon as temporary, and necessary for two reasons—first, the scarcity of hands for the new cruisers; and, secondly, because the ships themselves are no longer fit for the purpose without undue expenditure. It is probable that the squadron will make one more cruise, returning in time to turn over their officers and men to ships in the Reserve for the manœuvres. The cruisers of the Channel and Mediterranean Fleets will then be looked upon as most suitable for training purposes until the arrangements are complete for keeping in commission during the six summer months a regular flying squadron through which every boy must pass before being drafted to an ironclad.

The veteran Admiral of the Fleet, who on Sunday (the 12th ult. last) attained his one hundredth birthday, received some scores of telegrams and letters, and was, we are told, able to read them all himself with much pleasurable satisfaction. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Mayor and Corporation of his birthplace, among others, sent hearty congratulations and wishes for his continued good health. At the request of the medical adviser the rejoicings at Funtington were of a quiet nature, so as not to unduly excite the aged seaman, and all visitors have been forbidden. The old officer, who although he is confined to his bed, possesses all his faculties, and takes great interest in the Naval Exhibition, is happy in the company of Lady Wallis, herself over eighty years of age, and an old servant who manages the household.

The Emperor William is so satisfied with the results of the system of naval manœuvres inaugurated in this country in 1888, that he has determined to adopt it for the instruction of his own Navy. That is to say, instead of a programme being merely arranged to give lessons in tactics, the movements of the squadrons and fleets will be directed upon strategical principles, so that not only naval commanders but statesmen also may profit thereby. Perhaps, after this commendation from an impartial critic, we shall hear no more about stopping the annual manœuvres and reverting to the old plan of sending the squadrons for independent cruises. Of course they give worry and trouble, and one must be a trifle zealous and energetic to care about them; but is "The welfare of the nation first" to be only spasmodically adopted as the Admiralty motto? The programme this year should be the same as last, but without its weak points, and with such additions as the nearly abortive business in 1890 must have suggested.

The speech of the Emperor to the students of the Naval Academy at Kiel was of import over here, not alone because his Majesty condescended to flatter us by announcing his intention of following our example in the matter of annual manœuvres illustrative of naval strategy—which, by-the-way, he also declared were carried out by us in the only possible way to give officers and seamen a true notion of how a naval war should be conducted—but we should note also what he said about the part to be played by the German Navy in the event of war. It would be its duty, he declared, to make all possible efforts to annihilate the enemy by one crushing blow. The battle-ships will be expected to play an offensive *rôle*. He is said also to have compared the duties of the Navy to those of the cavalry in an army; but we expect that there is some error here either of the translator or the telegraph operator. With characteristic grasp of main points, the Emperor has speedily seen that improvements in naval science have marvellously increased the value of a fleet for offensive operations; and however much he may deserve the title of William the Restless, no one will be able to call him William the Unready.

A curious yarn is related in a South American paper concerning the adventures of a Chilian Naval Lieutenant, who does not approve of the action taken by the majority of his comrades. He was serving in the *Almirante Lynch*, and his Captain was in sympathy with the rebels; so, the story goes, one dark night the Lieutenant went down to the cabin, where the Captain was asleep, and having secured that officer, straightway put him ashore. After this exploit the gunboat and crew were for the Government; but the Lieutenant was not satisfied. He ran up a friendly signal to the rebel Captain of another gunboat, the *Pilcomayo*. The Captain of the *Pilcomayo* came aboard to see him, and was promptly put ashore. After that the *Almirante Lynch* and *Pilcomayo* steamed out of harbour, and met the *Almirante Condell*, another gunboat commanded by a rebel. He was also secured by the Lieutenant, and put ashore. Then the Lieutenant and his three gunboats left, and, according to the South American newspapers, they are hunting for more rebel ships. But what became of the three insurrectionist Captains who were put ashore, and why we have heard no more of the gunboats, is unexplained at present.

It was fully expected that Colonel Graves would read a good paper on the 17th ult., when dealing with the question of "The Ranks [of the Army] as Compared with Civilian Working-Class Life—(2), Recruiting Difficulties; (3), The Condition of the Army Reserve." The lecturer has earned a reputation for himself as a clear-headed and zealous cavalry officer, and his lecture fully justified this estimate. He evidently has studied his subject most carefully, and the opinions he expressed ought to prove most valuable at a moment when the question of recruiting is about to be dealt with seriously by the Committee under the presidency of Lord Wantage, a true soldier's friend.

Colonel Graves does not think the British soldier's position so bad as some would have us suppose. He compares his position with that of other wage-earning classes, and shows, by figures that there is much to be said in favour of the Army as a calling. The soldier, as he says, is paid when serving, whether in health or sickness, whether on duty or on furlough, and with a fair prospect, after all stoppages, of having from 4s. to 5s. 6d. a week pocket-money. It is a view of the situation which it is well to have demonstrated.

Colonel Graves considers that education is a deterrent to recruiting as it causes young men to hold aloof from all forms of manual labour, and any calling which entails restraints. He is not enamoured of the system of deferred pay. In this he is supported by the voice of the service at large—of the officers of the Army certainly. The lecturer is also of opinion that the Reserve man has claims which ought to be recognised. The friendless Reservist drifts, as he says, into the ranks of the unemploy[illegible]d does immeasurable injury.

NOTICES.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY BEFORE LEAVING FOR CALCUTTA.

Owing to Wednesday being INCONVENIENT DAY for the Public, it has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY, the 16th May.

At Chinchpogly, opposite the Fire Brigade Station, Parel Road.

SATURDAY, 16TH MAY.

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Prevents and cures Indigestion, &c. Purifies the Blood. A Natural Tonic and most pleasant drink.

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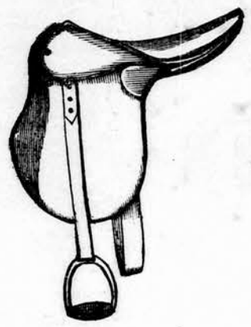

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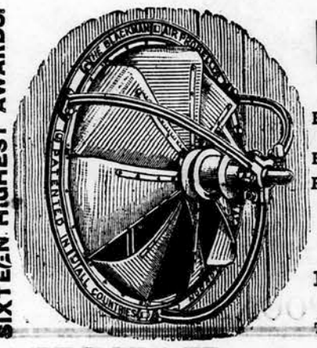

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
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—*Tennyson.*

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SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT—being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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It acts like some magician's charm;
At any time a dainty draught,
Which will dispel disease's shaft;
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Should always have at their command
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Cool and refreshing as the breeze,
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Biliousness—[illegible] assuage,
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Thirst it will [illegible] allay,
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"MANY sick people looked upon me as a physician. From time to time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man raving to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was [illegible] both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the main [illegible]ts." "Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., L.L.D., "[illegible]," 267.

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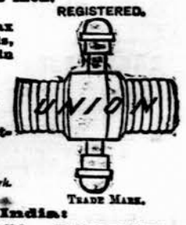

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EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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PEPSINE PEARLS
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SICK HEADACHES
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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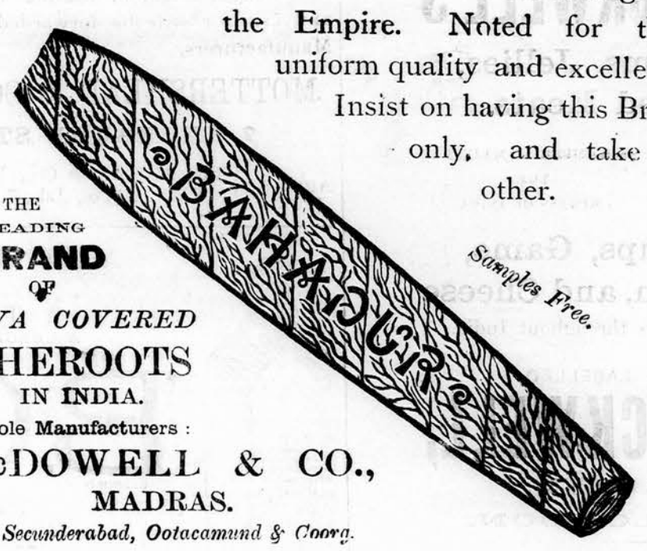

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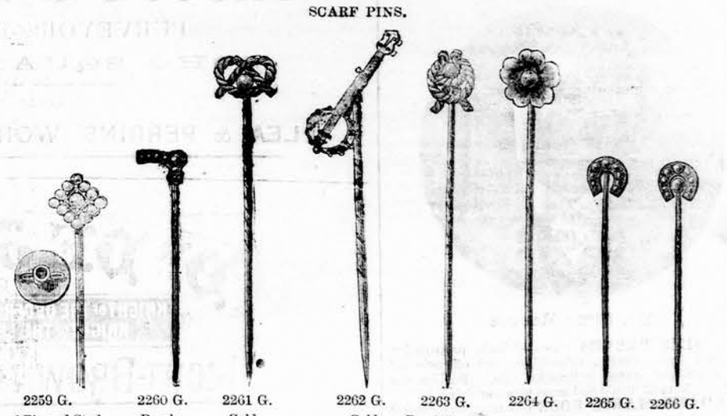

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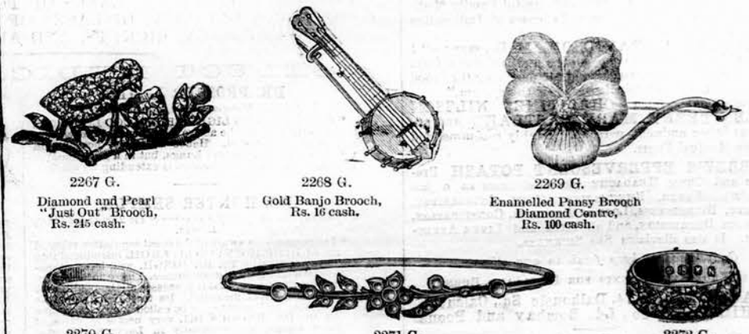

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